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OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE STATE.

THE MORNING STAR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One Year, by Mail, $5.00
Six Months, " 2.50
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Delivered to Subscribers in the City at 45 Cents per Month.

VOL. LXII.---NO. 90. WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1898. WHOLE NO. 9,635

The Morning Star.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Friends of THE MORNING STAR will do us a favor by informing us of any failure on the part of newsdealers, or newsboys on railroad trains, to meet the public demand for copies of this paper.

Forecast For To-day.

For North Carolina, showers in eastern portions; cooler in eastern portions; variable winds.

OUTLINES.

All the ships of Cervera's squadron were destroyed by the American fleet while the former were attempting to escape; they came out Saturday morning at 9 o'clock; a great many of the officers and men on board were killed; 1,300 were taken prisoners, Cervera among them, slightly wounded. —— Excursion steamer Surf City, Salem, Mass., struck by lightning and sunk; there were over 300 on board; many were rescued. —— Gen. Shafter has demanded surrender of Santiago, and given notice that bombardment of the city will begin at noon July 5th if demand is not complied with. —— Commodore Watson reports that 350 Spaniards were killed or drowned, 160 wounded and 1,600 captured in the engagement with Cervera's squadron. —— Spanish losses in the fighting at Santiago are estimated at 3,000 killed and wounded, while 2,000 were captured. —— It is reported at Shanghai that Germany has arranged a concession for a port in the Philippines, antedating the present situation there. —— Admiral Dewey telegraphs the arrival at Manila of the Charleston with three transports; the Charleston captured the Ladrone islands without resistance and brought the Spanish garrison as prisoners of war. —— A Hong Kong dispatch says Dewey was planning to attack Manila and the fleets July 4th. —— Premier Sagasta says there are 100,000 Spanish troops in Cuba who will not yield. —— A tornado at Hampton Beach, N. H., caused immense damage to property and great loss of life. —— It is officially announced that Camara's Spanish ships have passed the Suez canal. —— The Senate has confirmed the nomination of L. L. Jenkins, postmaster, at Gastonia, N. C. —— There is renewed determination to get Commodore Watson's fleet started on its way to Spain. —— General Shafter has got his siege guns in position and will begin bombardment of Santiago to-day at noon unless the town is surrendered.

Port Almanac---July 3.

Sun Rises	4.47 A. M.
Sun Sets	7.20 P. M.
Day's Length	14 H. 33 M.
High Water at Southport	7.00 A. M.
High Water, Wilmington	9.30 A. M.

Col. Wrench, of Georgia, announces his readiness to give the Spaniards a twist.

The Spaniards in Cuba are fighting behind barbed-wire now. When they fought with telegraph wires they won more victories.

The war in the Philippines has raised the price of Manila hemp from 4 to 8½ cents a pound. But they are raising more hades than hemp there now.

A Denver paper remarking on a convention of women's clubs held there, says it was "all bustle and confusion." Rather an airy costume even for summer days.

The customs duties this fiscal year are $26,500,000 less than last year, which shows that while the Dingley tariff may be a success as a discourager of imports, as a revenue measure, it is a failure.

The Philadelphia *North American* remarks that "A Democrat is a man who can't be kept away from the buzz saw," which is to say he is a fellow who has the courage to tackle almost anything.

Spain is reported to have bought three armored cruisers with a speed of 25 knots an hour. We don't believe she has bought them, but if she has the speedier they are the quicker they can get away.

According to U. S. army regulations profanity is punishable by fine, the officers being fined heavier than the private soldiers. If Gov. Russell was in the army he wouldn't have pay enough left to buy a shave.

The necessary $20,000 to establish the textile department in the Georgia School of Technology at Atlanta has been secured. Ten thousand was appropriated by the State and $10,000 raised by private subscription.

The Governor of Alabama has refused to order a special election to elect a successor in Congress to Gen. Wheeler whose seat the Attorney General of the State declares vacated by the General accepting a command in the army. But he is representing Alabama a great deal better where he is than he could in Congress.

The New York *World* publishes a list of commissioned officers appointed in the army showing that out of 633 appointed 500 are civilians, which is all the more remarkable since there were plenty of men with military experience to fill these positions. This is where the "sordid Representatives and Senators," as the Philadelphia *Ledger* calls them, had the pull.

The Russian Minister of Education is Mr. Bolgoljevov. He has forbidden the girls in the higher schools from wearing corsets. A man who wears such a jumbled up name as that ought to be willing to let the girls wear anything they could get into.

It is estimated that the soil of the United States is capable of supporting 750,000,000 of people, but the fellow who did the estimating did not make due allowance for Texas. If he had he would have thrown in a few more ciphers.

Victor Blue has not only the record of the bold reconnoiterer, but also has the honor of having planted the first U. S. flag on Cuban soil, and also the honor of having shot down the first Spanish flag.

A New York paper remarks that "Prince Henry's presence at Manila is not an indication of trouble by any means." Of course not. He has gone there simply to pick up some points from Dewey.

Russia proposes to suspend for ten years the customs duties on ships built in other countries, which shows that Russia is quite level headed on the matter of ships.

A Scotch doctor says bicycling is a cure for insanity. Yet in this country we have the bicycle craze.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. S. W.—Get a stamp.
J. W. Murchison—Save money.
Notice—Germania Lodge K. of P.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Miss Irene Simpson, of Currie, is visiting Miss Ida Black.

— Mrs. Sallie Swindell and granddaughter, Miss Sallie Hall, of Rocky Mount, are the guests of Mrs. J. M. McGowan on Orange street.

—Mrs. Dr. Ingram and daughter, Miss Rena, of Wadesboro, N. C., are visiting this week at the home of Mr. J. B. Mercer, 215 South Second street.

— Mr. William Graham, of Charlotte spent the Fourth here. He will spend a short vacation at Garland before returning to his business in Charlotte.

— Sergeants Flynn, Heizman, Edwards, musician Asken, and privates Cobb, Gosset and Smith, of Fort Caswell, were visitors to Carolina Beach yesterday.

— Mr. D. B. Mitchell, a native of this city, but for the past six years a resident of New York city, is the guest of relatives here. He has a host of friends who welcome him most cordially.

THE VOTE IN CONVENTION.

The Vote to Which Each County Will Be Entitled.

The following is the vote, based on the Democratic vote for Governor in 1896, to which each county of the Sixth District will be entitled in the Congressional Convention:

Anson	34
Brunswick	16
Columbus	28
Mecklenburg	89
New Hanover	44
Pender	22
Richmond	37
Robeson	44
Union	36
Total	350

Necessary to a nomination 176.

One of the Nantucket's Crew.

Mr. John G. Marshall has written to his father that it was his fortune or misfortune to shed the first blood on the U. S. monitor *Nantucket*. While he was distributing clothing to the crew a large box fell upon his head and cut a large gash four inches long to the bone. He was badly stunned but the skull was not broken. The surgeon dressed the wound nicely, and thinks he will be ready for duty in a few days.

St. Paul's New Rector.

Rev. Milton A. Barber, the new rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, conducted the first services of his rectorate Sunday morning and evening. He delivered two sermons which very greatly pleased his congregation. During the sermon yesterday morning he outlined to some extent the policy which he will observe in the prosecution of his work. An especial announcement was that the Sunday School would be revived and the sessions held regularly every Sunday at 9.30 A. M.

To Enlist Recruits.

Private H. E. Brazier, of Company K, Second regiment North Carolina volunteers, was here Sunday, on his way to his home, Whiteville, to enlist recruits. He tells the STAR that he will be at Whiteville for several days, and parties wishing information about enlisting can address him at that place.

FIREMEN'S CONVENTION.

Goldsboro Firemen Making Big Preparations—Successful Tournament and a Large Attendance Expected.

The STAR is indebted to the Golsdboro Fire Department for an official programme of the Tenth Annual Convention and Tournament of the North Carolina State Firemen's Association, which will be held in Goldsboro, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, July 26, 27, and 28, 1898. Prizes from $5 to $90 are offered to the winners in various contests.

Assurances from a number of companies promising their attendance have been sent, and all indications point to a large attendance and a successful tournament. Hotels and railroads will give satisfactory rates. Companies are asked to correspond with F. W. Hilker, chairman of Public Comfort Committee, before July 23rd, regarding accommodations.

The various committees are as follows: Executive Committee, Jas. D. McNeill, president, E. C. Parmele, first vice president, J. C. Michie, secretary, F. M. Miller, corresponding secretary, J. W. Griffith, second vice president, T. A. Green, treasurer, M. V. B. Capps, statistician; Reception Committee, J. H. Hill, J. E. Peterson, Dr. W. H. H. Cobb, Maj. W. T. Hollwell, Sol Weil, J. M. Powell, W. D. Creech, W. H. Borden, N. O 'Berry, W. T. Dortch; Public Comfort Committee, J. W. Lamb, Geo. C. Royall, G. A. Norwood, Jr., D. R. Kornegay, F. W. Hilker; Finance Committee: J. E. Peterson, Geo. C. Royall, Geo. A. Norwood, Jr., J. H. Hill, F. W. Hilker, Acting Chief W. C. Bodger.

DEATH OF MR. GEO. GROTGEN.

A Native of Germany—For Many Years a Citizen of Wilmington—Highly Esteemed and Respected.

Mr. George. Grotgen died yesterday morning at 4 o'clock at his home 510 Bladen street. He had been living in Wilmington for a long time and was very generally known. He had been sick off and on for over three months, but was not considered dangerously sick until last Friday, from which date he sank steadily.

Mr. Grotgen was born on August 28th, 1828, at Walhopen, province of Hancver, Germany, and came to this city when a youth, his residence here covering a period of about fifty-five years. For a good part of his life he had been engaged in the bottling of soda water; but for the last fifteen or twenty years he conducted a dairy business.

The deceased was married twice. His first wife was Miss Maggie Hicks, and from their union there were five children, of whom three—Messrs. Geo. T. and Wm. H. and Miss Annie Grotgen—still survive and are residents of this city. The second wife, who survives her husband, was Miss Annie Plein. The deceased leaves two brothers, Mr. J. H. Grotgen, of Wilmington, and Mr. Jacob Grotgen, of Walhopen, Germany.

The deceased was a member of Germania Lodge No. 4, Knights of Pythias, Howard Relief Fire Engine Company No. 1, St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, and the Christian Association of St. Paul's. He served in the civil war, being a member of the German Volunteers.

The funeral will be conducted at 9 o'clock this morning from the residence, 510 Bladen street, thence to St. Paul's Lutheran Church and Oakdale cemetery.

Germania Lodge No. 4 are requested to meet at Castle Hall at 8.30 o'clock this morning to attend the funeral.

EXPRESS FOR SOLDIERS.

Southern Express Company Makes a Reduction for the Soldiers.

The Southern Express Company, in whose territory all the camps of the United States army are located, with the exception of the one on the Pacific coast, has taken the initative, and all the other express companies have agreed to concur in making a uniform reduction on all express matter shipped to soldiers in the field. It has been agreed that a straight cut of 25 per cent. on express matter for all the soldiers be given from any point in the United States. This action, prompted as it was by pure patriotism and a desire to help those who need it, is, to say the least, commendable, as more than 200,000 men in the field are the direct beneficiaries.

Visitors From the Nantucket.

Ensign Hugh Miller and Seaman James Sinclair, of the United States Monitor *Nantucket*, now stationed at Port Royal, S. C., were visitors to the city yesterday. Of course they were given a royal Fourth-of-July welcome. Ensign Miller will be here for several days, but Seaman Sinclair's stay in Wilmington was cut short by his getting left in Charleston and he was obliged to go back last night. Both gentlemen are looking exceedingly well and report everything going well on board ship.

Sportsmen's Review.

A very interesting periodical for sportsmen is the *Sportsmen's Review*, issued semi-monthly at 19 Park Place, New York. Price, $1.50 per year. It is devoted to subjects pertaining to rod and gun, bicycling, &c. Not the least interesting feature are its well filled advertising columns.

No mineral waters in the world is superior to that of Jackson Springs for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration or Kidney, Bladder and Stomach troubles. Read advertisement in the STAR. †

"GLORIOUS FOURTH."

Nearly Everybody in Wilmington Spent the Day at the Sounds.

ATTRACTIONS WERE MANY.

Yacht Races and Bicycle Contest—Hotels Thronged—Club Houses Filled With People—Surf Bathing—Target Shooting.

The Fourth of July at Carolina Beach was never more gloriously celebrated than on yesterday. Everything was favorable to a splendid display of national spirit at one of the finest seaside resorts at the South Atlantic Coast. To start with the news of Sampson's brilliant achievement at Santiago spread over the city by the STAR bulletin boards and extras animated almost every heart. And then the cottages on the beach were gaily decked in the national colors while the club house flag staff also sent to the breeze the colors of the greatest country on the earth. All this put the thousands of visitors to Carolina Beach in a decidedly patriotic frame of mind.

It is no exaggeration to say that there were thousands of people on the beach. The *Wilmington* left her wharf at 8.30 and 10.45 A. M. and 2, 5.15 and 7.30 P. M., and on every trip there was standing room only. The best of order prevailed on all the trips except the one from the beach at 6.30 P. M. Then a man under the influence of whiskey made himself rather disagreeable. He was promptly placed in the hold of the vessel and gave no further trouble until the arrival of the *Wilmington* at her wharf. On his release he attacked Capt. Harper and the crew, but was soon overpowered.

With this exception everything went smoothly. Concordia Castle No. 1, Knights of the Golden Eagle, always gives its grand annual excursion to Carolina Beach on July 4th, and, of course, hundreds of Concordia's members, families and acquaintances were on board. But the great crowds were handled with ease by Capt. Harper, assisted by Mr. F. B. Rice. The committee of arrangements from Concordia Castle also aided materially in looking after the comfort of the crowd. It consisted of Messrs. D. D. Cameron, W. H. Howell, T. J. Gore, I. J. Ellis and W. R. Lindstrom.

At the beach there was every opportunity for enjoyment. If the visitor wanted dinner there was the Hotel Oceanic with its obliging host, Col. R. A. Jenkins. If it was a dip in the ocean there were the bath houses, though these were greatly taxed yesterday. You could try cigars and cigarettes and fruits and lemonade and ice cream and other things. Not only that, but the visitor could indulge in square dancing to music by a colored string band. All these avenues to independence day happiness.

The target match between teams from the Naval Reserves and the Wilmington Light Infantry resulted in a tie, and as there were no prizes, the affair being more of a practice than anything else, it was decided not to publish the score. The target showed a man lying on the ground with his head and shoulders visible, and so excellent was the marksmanship that at a distance of 200 yards the man's head was pierced a good many times. Mr. Alex. S. Holden was the scorer, and the teams were as follows: From the Wilmington Light Infantry, Capt. T. C. James (commanding the squad), Sergeant N. E. Gillican, Corporal H. G. Whitney, C. D. Maffitt, S. M. Boatwright and W. A. Willson, Jr.; from the Naval Reserves, Capt. J. C. Morrison (commanding), Paymaster O. A. Wiggins, H. C. Howard, Fred. Furpless, Robert Otto, Adam Wright, J. R. Candle, W. R. Middleton, J. W. Freeman, Fulcher, W. D. Huhn and A. G. Hankins, Jr.

The last boat left for the city at 11.30 P. M. and brought back the last of the large crowds of pleasure seekers.

The Fourth on Ocean View.

The day dawned quite auspiciously on Ocean View beach. Very early in the morning decorators were busy here and there decorating for the day. The flags and penants were hoisted at the clubs and hotels. At the Atlantic club house the new flag floated to the breeze for the first time. It was only received Sunday. To Col. F. W. Foster is due credit for having the earliest as well as by far the most elaborate cottage decorations. Carolina Yacht club house decorations were especially elaborate, inasmuch as they celebrated especially and the Atlantic Club does not give their demonstration until Friday night.

In accordance with the prearranged programme the first attractions on the beach were the races, bicycle and otherwise. Entries and prizes have been published. The winners are as follows: Quarter mile race—Junius Prempert, 1st.; Frank Irwin, 2nd.; and A. C. Jewett3rd. Half mile race 28. Heinsberger, 1st; E. L. Morriss, 2nd; and C. G. Southerland, 3rd. One mile race—J. K. Forshee, 1st; C. G. Southerland, 2nd; and W. Jones, 3rd. The wheelbarrow, the donkey, the three-leg and sack races were all dispensed with.

The afternoon was well advanced before the races mentioned were finished. The canoe races were for this and other reasons called off. However, the Carolina Yacht Club regatta came off quite satisfactorily. The start was at 5:30 and was witnessed by many people. Mr. W. F. Robetrson was tarter, Mr. W. S. Giles time-keepers. The judges were Mr. W. F. Robert son, Mr. M. S. Willard and Mr. Geo. D. Parsley.

The boats and the order of the starts were as follows: Bubble, 5.30; Bertha, 5.30.13; Sprite, 5:30.52; Mabel, 5.31.18; Little Alice, 5.33.49; Frances Marion, 5.34; Mascotte, 5.40.30. After passing the gangway the second time at 6.38.05 the Sprite capsized. The Francis Marion dropped out at the second passage of the gangway at 6.41.55. The finish was as follows; Little Alice, 7.04.10; Mascotte, 7.09.55; Bertha, 7.10.35; and Bubble, 7.12.45

The evening on Ocean View beach was especially gay. Seashore Hotel was thronged with merrymakers and Mrs. Mayo's popular hostelry was greatly taxed in serving supper. As usual though she and her assistants catered to the desires of the people with remarkable acceptability.

The great centre of attraction as the evening advanced was Carolina Club house where was gathered a merry and fashionable throng. There were a number of welcome visitors from a distance. Then too the members of Atlantic and Sedgeley Hall Clubs were guests. The music was excellent and the dancing especially popular.

It was 11 o'clock when the last Seacoast train bore away those who must perforce tear themselves away from the scene of so much enjoyment. Every one seemed to thoroughly enjoy the entire day, and July Fourth, 1898, will be long remembered as one of especial pleasure.

The Club Houses

had many visitors. Sedgeley Hall was in all its glory. There was music and dancing and general enjoyment. Hanover Seaside Club, although it has not been formally opened, also had quite a number of visitors.

Excursion to Waccamaw.

The Atlantic Coast Line ran an excursion to Lake Waccamaw yesterday, leaving here at 8 A. M. and returning at 9.20 P. M. There were four coaches and between 150 and 200 people took advantage of the delightful trip to the lake.

At Hilton Park.

At Hilton the colored people witnessed a game of base ball between the "Black Stockings" and the "Golden Bells." The former were easily victorious, the score being 24 to 2.

The Fourth in the City.

Wilmington was a quiet place yesterday; its life and activity were all at the beaches. In the morning before all the people got off there was some excitement over the war news, but even this was not nearly so exciting as it would have been if the city had not been practically deserted.

LOCAL DOTS.

The torpedo boat *Talbot* is still on the ways at Skinner's shipyard. She will get away to-day or to-morrow.

— A horse owned by Mr. Ben Reaves was shot yesterday. The cause was that he was affected in a manner thought to be incurable.

— The regular, *bona fide* majl circulation of THE MORNING STAR is larger than the mail circulation of all other Wilmington Dailies combined.

— The family of Dr. McMillan, superintendent of health, moved to their country place on Topsail sound yesterday. They do not expect to return before the Fall.

— Yesterday being a national holiday, the Produce Exchange was closed and no quotations were posted. The Wilmington market, therefore, does not appear this morning.

— The four boys who were arrested Friday on the charge of breaking into the residence of A. G. Ricaud, Esq., on South Forth street, are to be given a hearing before Mayor Wright to-day.

— The meeting at Immanuel Presbyterian Church will be continued for several days longer. The pastor is being assisted by a zealous and talented young minister of Clinton, Rev. Geo. Matthis.

— The residence of Mr. C. W. Davis, on Red Cross between Fourth and Fifth streets, was noticed to be on fire yesterday afternoon, supposed to have been caused by an exploded cannon cracker. It was quickly extinguished with but little damage. No general alarm was given.

The Fire Yesterday.

There was an alarm of fire yesterday at 1.10 P. M. from box 49. The trouble was at No. 408 Castle street, the residence of Mr. Wm. Tienken, whose happy marriage and entrance upon the uncertain fortunes of house-keeping was chronicled in the STAR only last week. A spark from the chimney ignited the roof. The damage was only about $2.00.

To Receive Delegates.

Delegates to the Congressional Convention will be met at the trains tomorrow by the local committee of arrangements and supplied with badges and programmes, giving all necessary information as to preliminary meetings of delegations to select committeemen, etc. Rates of board at hotels and boarding-houses will also be given.

Congregational Meeting.

There will be a congregational meeting of the members of the First Baptist Church to-night, at 8.15 o'clock, to receive and consider a report of the pulpit committee. It is understood that the committee has decided on the man whom it will recommend to the church, but the STAR is not at liberty to divulge his name until the call has been formally extended him.

LIEUT. WM. E. SHIPP.

A North Carolinian Among the Killed in the Fighting Near Santiago—Judge Purnell Goes to Asheville.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., July 4.

All Raleigh was shocked this morning by the news in the Associated Press dispatches stating that Lieutenant William E. Shipp, brigade quartermaster on the staff of General Young, was among those killed in the battle of Santiago.

Lieutenant Shipp was a son of Judge Wm. M. Shipp. He was born in Lincolnton and afterwards the Shipp home was moved to Charlotte. In this city he has one sister, Miss Mary Shipp. Miss Kate Shipp, formerly of the faculty of St. Mary's School, was also a sister of Lieutenant Shipp. Five years ago he was married to Miss Margie Busbee, daughter of Mr. Fabius H. Busbee. Mr. Busbee left this afternoon for Lincolnton where Mrs. Shipp is visiting the lieutenant's sisters. He leaves two baby boys, William E., Jr., and Fabius Busbee.

This is the second officer claiming Raleigh as home who has fallen in this war. Raleigh is much concerned over the awful news, having experienced the loss of one of its sons at the first of the war, Ensign Bagley.

It is not known whether the body can be brought to the United States at all, but it is possible that in the Fall the remains may be brought here for interment.

Judge T. R. Purnell leaves to-morrow morning for Asheville to hold Federal Court.

The town is excited over reports of the death of Sergeant Frank H. Cameron, Co. F, Twenty-second regiment, U. S. infantry, at Santiago. It has not been confirmed and hopes of its unreliability are fast gaining strength. Cameron is a son of Gen. F. H. Cameron, N. C. State Guard.

ACCIDENT AT FORT MACON.

Artilleryman Badly Injured—A Colored Volunteer Drowned.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

BEAUFORT, N. C., July 4.—At Fort Macon, in firing the annual national Fourth of July salute, of forty-six guns, the eighth shot exploded prematurely, and seriously if not fatally wounded artilleryman Chas. Rosier. His eye-sight is destroyed and his face, arms and chest badly burned.

A colored volunteer of the Oxford company was drowned Sunday morning in the surf by the undertow.

To City Subscribers.

City subscribers are earnestly requested to report promptly at the STAR office every failure of the carriers to deliver their papers. In all such cases steps will be taken to insure promp and regular delivery.

— The regular, *bona fide* circulation of THE MORNING STAR is much larger than that of any other daily newspaper published in Wilmington.

DIED.

GROTGEN—In this city at 4 A. M. Monday, July 4, 1898, GEORGE GROTGEN, aged 69 years, 10 months and 6 days.

Funeral this (Tuesday) morning at 9 o'clock, from residence 510 Bladen street, thence to St. Paul's Lutheran Church. Interment at Oakdale Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances invited to attend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Castle Hall Germania Lodge No. 4 K. of P.

BRETHREN—You are hereby notified to appear at your Castle Hall this morning, 5th of July, at 8.30 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our deceased brother G. Grotgen.
By order of the C. C.
H. F. HAAR, K. of R. & S.
Brother Knights of other Lodges are cordially invited to attend. jy 5 1t

The University.

Largest patronage and fullest equipment in its history. Faculty, 38; Students, 508; 3 Academic Courses; 3 Elective Courses, 3 Professional Schools, in Law, Medicine and Pharmacy.

Advanced Classes open to women. Tuition $60 a year; Board $8 a month. Ample opportunity for self-help. Scholarships and loans for the needy. Summer School for Teachers, 24 Instructors, 186 Students. Total enrollment, 670. For Catalogue, address,
PRESIDENT ALDERMAN,
Chapel Hill, N. C.
je 21 2w

Corn and Meal.

200 Bushels Corn.
600 Bushels Meal.
900 Barrels Flour.
500 Rolls Bagging.
2,000 Bundles Ties.

Also, Hay, Hoop-Iron, Drugs, Peanuts, Tobacco, Snuff, Crackers, Brooms, Buckets, Bags, Molasses and other goods.

D. L. Gore.
jy 2 tf

New Wheat Flour.

200 Barrels New Flour.
160 Barrels 1-8 Flour.
100 Barrels 1-4 Flour.
100 Barrels 1-2 Flour.
25 Barrels 1-16 Flour.
25 Barrels Best Patent Flour

PRICES TERRIBLY DOWN,
W. B. Cooper,
Wholesale Grocer,
Wilmington, N. C.
je 26 tf

W. S. W.
JUL 5 1898

Get a Stamp to Cancel Your Revenue Stamps.

MADE AT
Short Notice
BY THE
WILMINGTON STAMP WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Bell 'Phone 240. jy 5 tf

BUSINESS LOCALS

IN "THE MORNING STAR"

COST BUT A CENT A WORD.
NO AD. FOR LESS THAN 20c.

HAVE YOU LOST ANYTHING?
HAVE YOU FOUND ANYTHING?
WANT TO SELL A HOUSE?
WANT TO RENT A HOUSE?
NEED A COOK?
WANT A NURSE?
WANT TO BORROW MONEY?
WANT TO LEND MONEY?
WANT A SITUATION?
WANT A BOOKKEEPER?
WANT TO BUY OR SELL A COW OR HORSE?
DO YOU WISH TO SELL A FARM?
DO YOU WISH TO BUY A FARM?
DO YOU WANT A WIFE?

Do You Want Anything?

A Cent a Word is a Mere Trifle for An Advertisement.
The Price is so Low That You Can Afford to Detail Your Needs in Print, and Save Correspondence.

Try "The Morning Star."

Guaranteed Circulation Larger Than That of Any Other Daily Newspaper Published in Wilmington.

The C. W. Polvogt Co.,

No. 9 North Front Street.

"New-blown" Conceits in Ladies' Summer Furnishings!

Here are the furnishings you need right now—bright with the first flush of newness—most of them brand-new novelties—fresh, crisp—not picked over or handled. They appeal especially to up-to-date

Women of Taste.

Striped Linen Crash at
20c per yard.

White Duck,
10, 12 1-2 and 15c.

40-inch White Victoria Lawn, special
10c.

Remnants of India Linen,
8, 10 and 15c.

Special lot of 20c Organdies, a Bargain at
10c.

35c French Organdies, to close at
25c.

Zephyr Ginghams for Waists at
15c.

Bathing Suits, Bathing Caps, in Gent's, Ladies and Children's Suits from
85c to $5.00.

Caps, 15 to 75c.

Just received 50 pieces of Mattings. Those who wish
Good Matting
will do well to inspects our line.

Full stock of
Mosquito Nets, Hammocks, Trunks and Bags.

The C. W. Polvogt Co.

Sole Agents for W. B. CORSETS and STANDARD PATTERNS. je 12 tf

Stings and Bites

of Mosquitoes, Sandflies

and other pestilential insects are not very pleasant sensations.

There Is No Better Remedy

for Stings, Bites, Bruises, Cuts, &c, than

WITCH HAZEL EXTRACTS.

Every one living on the Sound or Beach should keep a good supply of Witch Hazel all the time. We have just received a large quantity of the best quality of Witch Hazel Extract and are selling it at

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

Why pay $1.75 for a quart of extrate of Witch Hazel, called Pond's Extract, when you can get the same quantity for about one-fourth the cost? Very close price in one or five gallon lots.

Ammonia 25c per quart, equal to two quarts Household Ammonia.

J. Hicks Bunting,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist.
je 23 tf

Carolina Beach and Southport STEAMBOAT LINE.

Following Schedule in Effect After Wednesday, June 8.

Leave Wilmington, daily except Sunday, for Carolina Beach, 6 and 9.15 A. M.; 3 and 5.15 P. M. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday—Leave Wilmington, 7.30 P. M.; leave Beach, 8.30 P. M.

Leave Beach, 7 A. M.; 1.00 P. M.; 3.45 P. M.; 6.00 P. M.

Leave Wilmington Sunday, 10 A. M.; 2.30 P. M.; Leave Beach, 12.30 P. M.; 6 P. M.

9.15 A. M. boat through for Southport—Leaves Southport, 12.00 M.

Fare on 5.15 and 7.30 P. M boats to pier and return, 15 cents.

J. W. Harper.
je 8 tf

For Rent.

A FEW COTTAGES FOR RENT on Carolina Beach. Also one six room Cottage at Ocean View.

D. O'CONNOR,
Real Estate Agent.
je 21 tf

We Want Your Trade.

WE WILL WORK FOR IT. WE DEAL IN GENERAL PROVISIONS. WE ARE AGENTS FOR.

Plankinton Hams, Squire's Pig Bellies,

NOT EQUALLED ANYWHERE. GUARANTEED TRADE MAKERS. WE HAVE SOME OF THOSE

5c Sellers,

Topical Twist-head.
Cuban Blossom,
Renown,

Also 10c Sellers,

Perfectos,
El Captain General.

After July 1st, You Pay the Extra Tax, Until then we Sell at Old Prices. Do About Or Get Left.

Vollers & Hashagen,

GRAIN AND PROVISION DEALERS,
je 30 1f Nutt Street, A. C. L. Crossing.

Piano Prices.

Many People Pay Twice the Value of the Piano

When they buy because they are not posted as to prices, nor the quality of the goods.

You Can Buy a Lester Piano,

such as was recently used at the Y. M. C. A for $225 cash or $250 on instalments. We have other good PIANOS still much lower.

Our Famous "Sohmer" Piano

can be bought from $350 upwards.

Cabinet Organs

proportionately low as to prices and a large stock.

E. VAN LAER,
422 and 404 North Fourth Street.
je 4 tf tu th sa

Save Money on Hardware, House Furnishing

by buying from J. W. Murchison. SEASONABLE goods, such as Ice Cream Freezers and Water Coolers, at prices that will make you open your eyes. COOKING APPLIANCES that for cheapness, convenience and lasting qualities you have never seen equalled; these, too, sold to gain your friendship, not for making money. THERE IS NOTHING in our line that we are not offering almost at sacrifice figures.

Celebrate the Fourth

by resolving to go to Murchison's ALWAYS for all goods in his line.

J. W. MURCHISON,
ORTON BUILDING.
jy 5 tf

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 per year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month by mail subscribers. Delivered to City subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.25; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.00; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve months, $70.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1898.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

First District—Hon. George H. Brown, of Beaufort.
Second District—Hon. Henry R. Bryan, of Craven.
Fifth District—Hon. Thomas J. Shaw, of Guilford.
Sixth District—Hon. Oliver H. Allen, of Lenoir.
Seventh District—Hon. Thomas A. McNeill, of Robeson.
Eleventh District—Hon. W. Alexander Hoke, of Lincoln.

FOR SOLICITOR.

Sixth District—Rodolph Duffy, of Onslow.

SHEEP CULTURE IN THE SOUTH.

Diversified industries should be the aim of every country where the resources for them exist, and the industries of the farm should be diversified as well as the manufacturing industries. This is not only the road to wealth, but it is the road to progress, to the greatest development, and to the employment of the greatest number of people, which means prosperity and contentment for the greatest number, and this should be the aim of all who have the destinies of countries in their hands. There are few things that are made or used that cannot be made or produced in this country. There are some things, such as coffee and tea, which we import because we cannot produce them, but we import hundreds of millions of dollars worth of things that we could produce, and probably will some day. We could produce every pound of sugar we use, and every pound of rice, barley, potatoes, tobacco and scores of other things that we import more or less of. We have simply got into the habit of importing these things and it takes time to overcome habit.

The lack of diversification is one of the drawbacks in the South, but we are reaching out gradually and in time will make as good a showing in this respect as any other section of the country. We are forging to the front as a cotton manufacturing section, and will 'ere many years be at the front. We are making fine progress in the manufacture of iron and steel, and in time will be at the front in this. There are kindred industries that will naturally come with or follow this. We have made considerable progress in diversifying on the farm, too, for the all cotton idea is being relegated, and fine fruit orchards and small fruit and vegetable fields are seen where cotton once grew, and they bring good returns to those who cultivate them. There is more wheat and corn grown now than ever before since the war, and the disposition is to increase the acreage in these, which gives proof that our farmers are waking up to the importance of diversifying their crops. But there is one thing, one for which the South has pre-eminent advantages, which has been strangely overlooked. That is the raising of sheep, which might be made not only a source of large returns in a money way, but would be of inestimable valuable in other ways.

There are now about 37,700,000 sheep in the United States and Territories, of which about 6,800,000 are in the fifteen Southern States. Texas is the third State in point of number, having 2,649,914, Montana and Oregon leading. This would leave about 4,000,000 for the other fourteen Southern States. There is pasturage in North Carolina for that many, and so there is in some of the other Southern States. There is pasturage enough in the South, without encroaching upon an acre of cultivated land, for more sheep than there are in the whole country now. The 4,000,000 outside of Texas are so scattered as to be scarcely visible. And yet sheep receive but very little attention and are regarded with about the same indifference that some of our farmers in days gone by walked over the coal veins and gold veins that were known to be under the surface of their farms. Their indifference to the existence of the coal veins and gold veins isn't as hard to understand as their indifference to sheep because they had little knowledge then of the way of utilizing or profiting by these deposits, which required money to work, but they do know something about sheep and their value, and it does not require much money to engage in raising them. A few dollars will do to start on, in a small way, and that is the way the ordinary farmer should start.

If sheep culture pays in Oregon and Montana, where the winters are long and severe, or in Texas where the sheep are exposed to very sudden changes of temperature which causes the loss of thousands, and also to destructive droughts, there is no reason why it would not pay much better in any portion of the South this side of the Mississippi river, where the pasturage is about as cheap as it is in Montana, Oregon or Texas, while there is nearly always an abundance of good water, and where the sheep may be left from under cover most of the winter and where but little hand feeding is necessary any time in the year.

In what are called the sheep growing States of the West and Southwest they are raised principally and almost exclusively for the wool, but this need not be the case in the South, for they could be profitably raised for mutton or find a profitable market as lambs, the demand for good mutton and for lambs growing steadily. With the railroad facilities in the South and and the speed with which many of the large cities can be reached, not to speak of the local demand in the markets near the farms where the sheep acre raised, there would be a constant demand for all that might be offered and at prices that would pay the raisers well.

With the raising of sheep supplying plenty of wool woollen mills would spring up and that would create a demand for more wool and for more sheep, and thus the sheep raisers would start another industry that might grow to great proportions, give employment to a great many people and add millions to the income of the South.

And while they were doing this they would be enriching their own lands, for there is no animal on the farm which improves the land on which it pastures like the sheep. There is an old saying that its "tracks are golden," and with all this the sheep if protected from ravenous dogs will take care of itself about as well or better than any animal on the farm, and will require less personal attention. The dog is the obstacle in the South, but by a little concert of action among neighbors who desired to raise sheep they could abate that nuisance without waiting for legislators, who think more of the vote of the dog owner than they do of the flocks of sheep that might be raised if it were not for the devouring dogs, to do it.

MINOR MENTION.

The Democratic party is going into the next campaign harmonious and solid, but there is dissension and wrangling in both the Republican and Populist parties. They are quarrelling over the spoils past and prospective. The fellows that are out think it is time for the fellows who are in to get out, and the fellows who are in like being in so well that they don't want to get out. If there were spoils enough to go all 'round they might get along harmoniously, but there are not, and that's what the matter with the patriots. In this congressional district we have Dockery running as the nominee of the Dockery convention and Norment running as an independent representative of the Russell-Norment anti-Dockery faction, and we have the Populists split, part of them supporting Dockery and part of them opposed to him. Out in the West the factions are pulling against each other too, in pretty much the same way that they are in Cleveland county as thus told by the Shebly *Star*.

"The Republican party in Cleveland county has suffered a stroke in its solar plexus and has been rent asunder. Two conventions have been called and both of the chairmen claim to have been regularly elected. Hogue's convention is composed of the McBrayer faction of the party and will be held here on Tuesday, July 5th. Winslow's forces will meet on Saturday, July 16, and Winslow appears to have the endorsement of Republican State Chairman Holton. Oh, we are going to have a hot time."

This does not necessarily mean that the Republican party is going to pieces, but the similar reports that we have from other counties in different sections of the State show that they lack much of the cohesiveness that characterized it in the last campaign, while the Democratic party is compact and solid.

* * *

All accounts agree that the Spanish soldiers in Santiago have been doing some valiant fighting. It is true they fought behind walls and breastworks, protected by barbed-wire fences and other devices, which gave them an immense advantage over our men, in addition to which they had the support of the guns of the Spanish fleet in the harbor, but still they fought better than it was generally thought they would. In view of the tenacity and courage they have displayed there, and the evidences of generalship they have given, it is not easy to understand how they permitted the war to drag on for over two years, when they have brought into the island over two hundred thousand men, and had nothing to fight but straggling bands of half-naked, half-armed insurgents, who overran the island and practically confined the Spanish armies to Havana and a few other fortified cities on the coast. Can it be that the Spanish commanders were intentionally protracting the war for the purpose of making money out of it, or were they doing it with the knowledge and consent of the home government for the purpose of "exterminating the breed of rebels," as Weyler declared when he issued his reconcentrado orders? If not this then the Spanish commanders and the Spanish Government showed a singular lack of energy and management, to have been thus held at bay and driven from post to post by a mere handful of half-naked, half-armed men, while they have shown such pluck and determination in fighting the well armed, well disciplined, and valorous army, and matchless ships of the United States. In no war has there ever been such a striking contrast in the management of armies.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Asheboro *Courier*: Randolph is the banner wheat county in the State and the crop is the larger this year than ever before. While the yield per acre is not so great this year as last, the acreage is considerably larger, and the wheat in most sections of the county is fairly good.

— Raleigh *Post*: Lieutenant Christian, who is enlisting recruits for the First regiment at Jacksonville, states that so far he has enlisted and sent off 60 to the first battalion, and that 80 more are needed by that battalion. Three new men were enlisted yesterday. He has several now waiting to enter the service, at Goldsboro and Newbern, who have not yet been sworn in.

— Danbury *Reporter*: Near Brown Mt. church last Sunday afternoon, about 3 o'clock' while we were having a storm here, George Nelson was passing through the yard of Dillard George. A storm was rising, and as he walked near some shrubbery a lurid blaze of lightning fell a few feet before him. He sank to the ground a corpse. We did not learn his age but he was a comparatively young man.

— Salisbury *Sun*: The father of the young man Norton, now on the Rowan chain gang, has enlisted in the Second regiment at Raleigh in order to wipe out the disgrace brought on by the desertion of his son. Young Norton and another man from Madison county deserted from the Second several weeks since, and while making their way home were caught here and put on the chain gang as tramps. They are still on the gang, and will probably be allowed to serve out their thirty days' sentence before being carried back to Raleigh.

— Lincoln *Journal*: There is a big row on among the Republicans of Catawba county and things are getting pretty lively. The regular Republican convention held at Newton on Wednesday of last week, voted down resolutions endorsing State Senator A. Y. Sigmon for Congress, because he had severely criticised the methods that obtained in the township convention that selected the delegates composing the county convention. Now Mr. Sigmon and his followers propose to hold a convention of their own, and this, we are informed, will be done soon.

— Charlotte *News*: Jasper Hinson, who was on Thursday last convicted of the murder of James Cranford, was this (Saturday) afternoon at 3 o'clock brought before Judge Sutton and sentenced to be hanged August 27th. —— A forty-thousand dollar fire occurred in Winston Saturday morning; $25,000 insurance was carried. ——The eight-year-old son of Mr. Joe Clayton, who lives in the neighborhood of Patterson's mill, Cabarrus county, stuck a splinter of only ordinary size in his foot, and after about a week took lockjaw from it. Since that time his death was expected any time. He died Thursday night after having had the latter affliction five days, the *Standard* says. This is a singular case.

— Statesville *Mascot*: Mr. A. S. Anderson tells us that lightning struck a tree which stood within eight feet of the house of Mrs. Freeland, three miles east of town, Sunday evening shattering the tree and badly shocking all the members of Mrs. Freeland's family. Mr. Adelson was at the house of Mr. J. W. Bost, 150 yards away from Mrs. Freeland's, and he was also shocked. —— Last week a dog belonging to Mr. Schuyler, a Northern hunter, and which was at Catawba, went mad. It bit a cow, a calf and a goose belonging to Mr. Daniel R. Moore, who lives just across the river from Buffalo Shoals. They all three went mad and had to be killed. No person was bitten though several other animals were. The dog was killed at Denver, Lincoln county.

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver, of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters;' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cents per bottle at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

Persons troubled with diarrhœa will be interested in the experience of Mr. W. M. Bush, clerk of Hotel Dorrance, Providence, R. I. He says: "For several years I have been almost a constant sufferer from diarrhœa, the frequent attacks completely prostrating me and rendering me unfit for my duties at this hotel. About two years ago a travelling salesman kindly gave me a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. Much to my surprise and delight its effects were immediate. Whenever I felt symptoms of the disease I would fortify myself against the attack with a few doses of this valuable remedy. The result has been very satisfactory and almost complete relief from the affliction." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

TWINKLINGS.

— The Exception: She—"A burned child dreads the fire, it is said." He—"Oh, I don't know; the majority of widowers marry again."

— Fond Mother—"What do you think baby will be when he grows up?" Exasperated Father—"I don't know; town crier, likely."—*Tit-Bits.*

Johnny—"Pa, what the difference between puncture and punctuation?" Pa—"Not a great deal, my son. They both cause one to stop."—*Boston Transcript.*

She—"I heard about the elopement. Has her mother forgiven them?" He—"I guess not. I understand she has gone to live with them." *Boston Traveler.*

— "Professor," said a graduate, trying to be pathetic at parting, "I am indebted to you for all I know." "Pray do not mention such a trifle," was the reply.—*Standard.*

— Glory for the Brave—"The last meeting of our euchre club was very exciting." "What was the sensation?" "We elected Dewey and Hobson honorary members." *Chicago Record.*

— An Enemy of Man: Fullace—"Swavely does not enjoy a very wide populary, does he? Jack—"No; he is the sort of a chap who always wins at poker."—*Philadelphia North American.*

— An oversight: Smith—"Congress overlooked one item that would have yielded a large war revenue." Jones—"What was that?" Smith—"They failed to put a tax on sleeping car porters."

Old Farmer—"Why, man, are you crazy? What in the world are you putting those china eggs under that old hen for? Amature—"Oh, I guess I know my business; my wife wants a new set of dishes."

—"Paw," asked the little boy, didn't you say in your speech that you expected the map of the world to be changed soon?" "I think I did," said the orator. "Then what is the use of my studin' jography?"—*Indianapolis Journal.*

— Tommy—"Did you do much fighting during the war, pa?" Pa—"I did my share of it, Tommy." Tommy—"Did you make the enemy run?" Pa—you're right, I did, Tommy." Tommy—"Did they catch you pa?"—*Tit Bits.*

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— The patriotism of the Congressmen from the cheese-producing districts has been embalmed in the *Congressional Record.*—*Washington Post, Ind.*

—— Commodore Schley is said to be more familiar with the Mediterranean sea than he is with the Caribbean. Should he be sent East with a squadron to act in conjunction with Watson, as has been suggested, the probabilities are that Spain would soon be brought to her senses.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

—— Lieut. Caranza has made a mistake in remaining in Canada. The place where he is needed is at Port Said, where he could challenge the Suez canal for refusing to accept Admiral Camara's draft for tonnage dues. But then Lieut. Caranza said the appointment of Camara to the command of the fleet was an evidence that the Lord was not on the side of Spain.—*Louisville Courier-Journal, Dem.*

— President McKinley has displayed the wisdom of the serpent in disposing of the question of Germany's relations at Manila. He has been prompt to consent that Admiral von Diederichs may land all the men he pleases to protect the German Consulate and other German interests, and has thereby cut from under Germany's feet all pretext for unbidden intervention. If Germany does not think her rights in the islands will be properly protected by the United States forces, she can protect them herself, but that will not give her any right of permanent occupation after things have settled down again, while it will make it more difficult for her to find a pretext on which to claim such a right.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.*

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The railroads have made the following round-trip rates to Wilmington and return on account of the Democratic Congressional Convention, which meets in that city on the 6th day of July. Tickets on sale July 5th and 6th, good to return until July 9th:

Charlotte	$7.75
Monroe	7.00
Wadesboro	6.05
Rockingham	5.45
Hamlet	5.45
Laurinburg	4.45
Maxton	4.25
Rocky Point	.70
Pembroke	3.85
Lumberton	3.45
Clarkton	2.25
Fair Bluff	3.25
Cerro Gordo	3.00
Chadbourn	2.75
Lake Waccamaw	2.00
Willard	1.75
Burgaw	1.10
Wrightsville	50

The convention will be called to order at 8 o'clock P. M. on the 6th of July.

T. C. GUTHRIE, Chairman.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement, that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefitted from the first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; now does her own housework, and is as well as she ever was.—Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00. †

"Our baby has been continually troubled with colic and cholera infantum since his birth, and all that we could do for him did not seem to give more than temporary relief, until we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. Since giving that remedy he has not been troubled. We want to give you this testimonial as an evidence of our gratitude, not that you need it to advertise your meritorious remedy.—G. M. Law, Keokuk, Ia." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

An Unmerciful Witt Prosecutor.

After the drove had surrounded their wounded companion, and noisily inquired as to his condition and expressed their warm sympathy with him, a number of them started toward Ochos, who hastily ascended a tree. Thus far all went in order as we had anticipated. The other Indian descended from his tree and tried to come to me as I was preparing to slowly slide down the rock, but just then several mad boars rushed toward me. The Indian went up the tree like a shot, and I as suddenly reclimbed the rock. The angry boars came with bristles raised, taile straight out, tusks roughly grating and uttering loud, threatening cries. Some of them waded into the shallow creek and attempted to scale my rock. I was exceedingly uncomfortable, but thought that in a few moments their horrid fuming would cease, but every time some old sow would approach her wounded friend and attempt to assist him along with her snout (and they did this frequently) he would commence a fresh series of complaining squalls, and then the crowd would rush toward us again. Then they would step backward a little bit and shake their heads, as if daring me to slide down from the rock and find out how rapidly they could convert me into mince meat.—Outing.

He Knew How Hay Grew.

Those who have chaperoned a company of city gamins sent into the country by the "vacation fund" will perhaps be able to cap this story, told by London Answers:

Many years ago, when Londoners had not the excursion facilities for getting into the country that they enjoy now, a cockney friend was staying at a farmhouse and soon made himself at home.

Charley was wandering round, closely examining the top, ends and sides of a certain trim, well made object fenced round in the paddock. He stared at it for a little while, then shook his head dubiously.

"What are you looking for now, Charles?"

"Where's the doors and windows, uncle?"

"Doors and windows! Why, that's a haystack!"

"No fear, uncle; you don't humbug me! Hay don't grow in lumps like that!"

The Law of Life.

Force is not the law of love, but it seems to be the law of life. Justice, somehow or other, always manages to hold the scales so as to place the stronger in the favored position.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Wholesale Prices Current.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6½
Standard		@	7
WESTERN SMOKED			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Sides ℔ ℔		@	8
Shoulders ℔ ℔	7	@	7½
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	6	@	6¼
Shoulders ℔ ℔		@	6½
BARRELS-Spirits Turpentine			
Second-hand, each		@	1 10
New New York, each		@	1 20
New City, each		@	1 10
BEESWAX ℔ ℔		@	24
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15	@	18
Northern	18	@	25
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks		@	50
Virginia Meal		@	50
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle	80	@	85
CANDLES—℔ ℔			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	11
CHEESE—℔ ℔			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream		@	11
State	10½	@	12
COFFEE—℔ ℔			
Laguyra	12	@	16
Rio	8	@	16
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5¼
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen		@	12
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-bbl	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel		@	3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel		@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
Extra	4 25	@	4 50
FLOUR—℔ ℔—			
Low grade		@	3 75
Choice		@	4 00
Straight	4 75	@	5 00
First Patent		@	5 50
GLUE—℔ ℔	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White	50	@	52½
Car load, in bags—White	50	@	20½
Oats, from store		@	45
Oats, Rust Proof		@	45
Cow Peas		@	90
HIDES—℔ ℔—			
Green		@	8
Dry		@	12
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔s—			
Clover Hay	80	@	85
Rice Straw		@	50
Eastern		@	90
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	1½	@	2
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	5½	@	7¼
North Carolina	6	@	10½
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@	26
Barbadoes in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels		@	28
Sugar-House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar-House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	12	@	15
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 40	@	1 50
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess	11 50	@	12 00
Rump		@	12 00
Prime		@	11 50
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	12
SALT, ℔ sack Alum		@	1 10
Liverpool		@	70
Lisbon		@	
American		@	70
On 125 ℔ Sacks		@	65
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	3 00	@	5 50
Common	1 50	@	2 25
Cypress Sap	2 00	@	3 00
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd	5½	@	5¾
Standard A		@	5¼
White Extra C		@	5
Extra C, Golden		@	4¾
C, Yellow		@	4¼
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3½	@	6
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	8 00
Mill, Fair	5 50	@	6 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed			
℔ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	3 00	@	4 00
6x24 Heart	6 00	@	6 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ ℔		@	4
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon, Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00
WOOL ℔ ℔—Unwashed		@	15

CHEATED AT POKER.

A PAGE FROM THE UNWRITTEN HISTORY OF A UNIVERSITY.

Punishment Meted Out to a Dishonest Student by Society and the Faculty—A Young Man Who Kept Step With His Not Brilliant Antecedents.

"Talking about poker," said a middle aged man to a coterie at Chamberlin's, "reminds me of something that occurred about 20 years ago at the University of Virginia. That was about the liveliest epoch in the history of the university since the war, or for that matter of that before it, when the life led by the students is taken into consideration. There was a big crowd of devil may care young men there, most of them with plenty of money, and they made Charlottesville and surrounding Albemarle fairly hum. These kindred spirits formed a society which took the name of 'Eli Bananas.'"

Here the speaker smiled at evidently amusing reminiscences. "There is no telling what the 'Eli Bananas' didn't do. For the quintessence of mischief and devilment they took the laurels. There was nothing downright bad about them, but their antics were awful. Fantastic were the tricks they played and grotesque their jokes. Between freaks the Elis were prone to poker, and it was customary down there for the players to assemble at this or that student's room. That brings me to my story. One coterie of poker players comprised sons of some of the best known and wealthiest men in the south, and into it was introduced a young Virginian who was gifted with many attractive traits apparently, but whose antecedents were not particularly brilliant. I'll call him Dick Lurk, but that wasn't his name.

"Most of the other fellows in the coterie had roommates who were boning up for the final examinations. It was well along in the spring, and Lurk had quarters to himself on East Lawn. Consequently the poker began to be played exclusively in his room. When the evening seemed propitious, the word would be passed around at supper that 'three Kentuck' would be in order, and at 8 o'clock or thereabout the players would assemble at Lurk's. Lurk's luck was stupendous. He won steadily, and as the game was pretty stiff his winnings were substantial. It was noticed after awhile that he always passed out when somebody had a particularly big hand on somebody else's deal, but that he always held a top hand when there were big ones out against each other on his own deal. Then somebody noticed that the seals were always broken on the half dozen new decks of cards provided each night before the game began and that Lurk in dealing always closely scrutinized the cards as he gave them out.

"At last one night the son of a famous Confederate general who now lives in Baltimore became convinced that Lurk was cheating. Picking up the deck that Lurk had just dealt and out of which he had got a hand with four queens against an ace full held by a young Kentuckian the young man said quietly:

"'Some one is cheating at this game, and, Lurk, I think it's you.'

"Now, at the University of Virginia such a declaration, if improved, meant somebody's death to a certainty, and in an instant the party was on its feet.

"'Just wait a minute, gentlemen,' said the accuser quietly. 'I've been watching this man. Let some one examine the backs of these cards with this magnifying glass.'

"The Kentuckian took the glass and closely scanned the geometrical designs on the backs of the cards.

"'By Cæsar!' he ejaculated. 'Every court card is distinctly marked!' Examination by the other players quickly proved the truth of this.

"There was a consultation over what should be done with Lurk, who stood with head hung down, overwhelmed with the proof against him. It was decided that he was not worth calling out, as he was not a gentleman, and the verdict was that he should make restitution of all the money he had won since his participation in the game and suffer ostracism in the university. He was compelled to sit down and write out a check for all the money he had won, the memorandum books of the other players showing the amounts they had lost at various times, and he was kept under surveillance until the Charlottesville bank, in which he kept a heavy account, opened next morning. One of the party rode down to Charlottesville and cashed the check, and then the sentence of ostracism went into effect.

"That fellow had the unheard of effrontery to remain at the university until the finals were completed. He was there six weeks. No student or professor or servant or townsman, no man or woman, white or black, spoke to him or took any notice of him. He attended the final balls, and no one recognized him. He was not quizzed in a lecture room or addressed by a professor. Still he remained until the university closed for the season, but he might as well have been in the middle of the Sahara desert so far as intercourse with people was concerned."—Washington Star.

In Paris the chairs in the squares and gardens are let out to visitors for a trifle each. From this source an income of 150,000 francs a year is derived.

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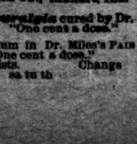

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By Cable to the Morning Star.

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MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., July 5, 1898.

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Madalene Cooney, 751 tons, Benner, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Emma S, 60 tons, Cahoon, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Chauncey E Burk, 871 tons, Townsend, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Margaret B Roper, 394 tons, Cranmer, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Isaach H Tillyer, 568 tons, French, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. In distress.
C C Lister, 280 tons, Robinson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

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March 24, 1898. Samuel Pitcher M.D.

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Pyramid Climbing.

Climbing the pyramids is no slight task. Mountain climbing is no more difficult. The trip to the pyramids is now easy for visitors, as a good road has been made. A ten mile drive brings one to the foot of Gizeh, the largest of them all, and on whose construction 100,000 men were employed for 30 years, all to make a safe resting place for the body of a monarch whose corpse was afterward stolen. The second largest pyramid is almost equal in size, and then follow other pyramids of varying height, the total number still standing being about 15. Many visitors ascend Gizeh and most are sorry afterward. It is astonishing to see the Bedouins, who run up and down Gizeh against time. The two fastest runners there agree to get to the top and down again in eight minutes. Visitors, however, have to be helped up each step.—Chicago News.

The Problem Solved.

Wife (looking up from a book)—This writer says that half the miseries of married life come from the fact that wives do not have a certain regular sum per week to spend as they please.

Her husband—True, and the other half of the misery comes from the fact that husbands do not have a certain regular sum per week to spend as they please.—New York Weekly.

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KATRINKA.

Katrinka, fresh as the morning,
Gazed from her casement low.
Far off the great sailed windmills
Stood darkly in a row,
And the sky with the changing splendor
Of dawn was all aglow.

"I wonder," thought the maiden,
Thrilled with the glorious sight,
"If all the beauty around us
And all the love and delight
Comes flooding the earth at sunrise
To bide with us day and night.

"I wonder if all the goodness
That makes us steady and true
Glides softly in with the dawning
To gladden us through and through—
To lift our hearts to the Giver
And help us in all we do.

"Yet, whether we lose it or keep it,
Depends upon many a thing—
Whether we're lazy or busy,
Whether we grumble or sing,
Whether our thoughts are noble,
Or whether they grovel and sting.

"Oh, the wonderful sky!" sighed Katrinka,
"How grand! But the day has begun.
There's breakfast and spinning and mending,
And kettles to shine—one by one.
Goodby, you dear, beautiful morning!
There's so much to do; I must run."

Bright little maiden, Katrinka.
In the land of the dyke and the sea.
They who live in the glow of the dawning
Are, all the world over, like thee.
Bearers of sunlight and gladness,
Faithful in shadow and sadness—
The path of the day is diviner
Wherever their light may be.
—Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge in St. Nicholas.

A ROYAL FLIGHT.

The great winter palace by the Zatun Zee was filled with guests. A few months before Augustus, the young elector of Inselsland, had been betrothed to the Princess Irene, the only daughter of the margrave of Hesselstadt and the margravine, an astute politician who had brought about the match had arranged that he should entertain a large party of relatives for Christmas at the magnificent Zatunhof, which had been untenanted since the early days of his minority.

A week had passed, and the margravine had begun to doubt the wisdom of her plan in throwing the young people so much together before their marriage, for the elector, an earnest and conscientious sovereign and a man who hid an extreme sensitiveness and deep affection beneath a reserved demeanor, proved himself but a lukewarm lover, while the princess seemed utterly indifferent to his presence.

One afternoon the Princess Irene stood upon the terrace of the Italian garden overlooking the lake, upon the frozen surface of which the winter sun was casting long rays of crimson light. She looked eagerly among the groups of skaters and then at the open tent, where her mother and her ladies were sitting round a flaming brazier. An expression of intense disappointment crossed her pretty face; then she smiled contemptuously, and when her skates had been fastened by an attendant said indifferently to her lady in waiting, the Countess von Vogel, "Have you seen the elector?" But her fingers were nervously closing and unclosing upon a little note hidden in her muff.

"No, madame," the countess replied, looking inquiringly at her mistress. "I heard that a dispatch had come from the capital, and probably"— But the princess had glided over to her mother, to whom she repeated her question.

The margravine looked anxiously at her daughter, but answered her lightly: "You must not be too exacting, Irene. The prime minister arrived after luncheon, and Augustus is probably deep in politics."

"His serene highness is not skating this afternoon," said a handsome young man standing behind the margravine's chair. "There is a question of a new tax to be settled, I believe."

The princess smiled brightly. "More taxes," she cried, "in this weather? There will be a revolution. What a pity," she added to her mother, turning the hidden note in her fingers, "that Augustus should lose this afternoon! The ice is in splendid condition, Baron Hederich," turning to the young man who had spoken. "Will you teach me that new figure you were describing yesterday?"

Baron Hederich von Egidy bowed, and, slipping on his skates, joined the princess. They passed among the other skaters, and after several turns gradually made their way to a remote part of the lake until at length they stopped beneath the shadow cast by overhanging trees that grew down to the water's edge. They had scarcely spoken, and now there was a silence which Baron Hederich broke, his hitherto courtierlike manner giving way to the tone and bearing of a lover.

"Did my note reach you, madame?" he asked softly in French, taking her hand.

"Yes, the Countess von Vogel was a trusty messenger," the princess replied, frowning. But she did not withdraw her hand.

"Then—then I may still have hope?"

"Hope! Where would your hopes lead you?" she asked coldly, taking the note from her muff and tearing it into little pieces and scattering them on the ice.

"Beyond the limits of audacity," he answered, smiling into her eyes, "for I can scarcely believe that you would discourage me—now."

Again there was silence, the princess skating in widening circles round and round a twig frozen in the ice, like a homing pigeon that hesitates to alight upon the cot. Suddenly above their heads came the sound of an ax being struck fiercely upon a tree, the ring of the metal vibrating through the still air. "Shall we skate on?" Baron Hederich asked, still in French, as the broad shoulders of a peasant showed for a moment between the trunks of the trees.

"No!" the princess replied decidedly, a bright color flaming in her cheeks. "It is much safer here, and besides," she added meaningly, "he will not understand."

"Irene!" cried the baron, raising her hand to his lips! "My darling!"

"Oh, I am already weary of my bondage!" said the princess, ignoring his caress. But her voice to the baron seemed louder than was its wont. "I am only a human chattel to be handed over to the highest bidder—a creature to be sacrificed to political expedient—a puppet to be made to marry, and to die, perhaps, at the bidding of a statesman."

"Then let me free you," cried Baron Hederich passionately. "The elector neglects you, even before he marries you. To me, who have loved you madly for three years, your future seems a living death. Think"—

"I have thought, I have thought, and —I want love, to give love, to be loved. If a woman has made a man's life happy, whether he be prince or peasant, she has not lived in vain, and I—but how can I expect love—I whose marriage has been made, not ordained?"

"By making my life happy, Irene," whispered the baron, "a love song to the end. Ever since I joined your father's suit I have loved no other woman save yourself. But I have never dared to speak until we came to Zatun and I thought you seemed to care for me."

The princess shivered. "But how is it possible?" she murmured.

"Tonight," replied the baron, "a carriage will be waiting outside the private entrance to the palace, near which, you know, there are no sentries, and the men at the outer gates will be told the prime minister is returning suddenly to the city. If you can arrange to leave at midnight, we can catch the train for Paris at a small station outside Elbersdorf, where I shall be waiting for you, and then, Irene"—

"I understand," said the princess slowly. "I am to sacrifice everything."

"If you will have it so, yes," he answered, with an odd narrowing of his eyelids. "But you gain what you crave —love."

The princess looked up the bank. "Yes," she cried suddenly as she saw the glint of the peasant's blue dress through the trees, "yes. No sacrifice is too great for love. I will be at the private entrance at midnight."

"And then for Paris—and happiness," whispered the baron as they skated away.

When they were out of sight, a man in peasant dress slipped down the bank, and, carefully collecting the fragments of the note the Princess Irene had torn and flung upon the ice, placed them in a little book which he had taken from a pocket in his blouse.

* * * * * * *

The Princess Irene of Hesselstadt had never been in such brilliant spirits as upon that evening, and the young elector hovered about her chair in a corner of the great white drawing room after dinner with an almost loverlike fondness. But she turned from him with an indifference that became so marked that the margravine in despair asked her to sing. Waving aside a lady in waiting, who rose to accompany her, the princess sat down at the piano and ran her fingers, flashing with jewels, lightly over the keys.

Raising her eyes from the keyboard for a moment, a malicious smile crossed her face. By a strange coincidence the elector and Baron Hederich were facing her, standing together beneath a pier glass, in which she saw the backs of their heads reflected. "Their characters are written upon a square of looking glass," she said to herself as she noted the almost massive proportions of the elector's head standing out in sharp contrast with the alert poise of that of the baron.

Then she began to sing—to sing with a passion and a meaning that were unmistakable, Grieg's love song, "Ich liebe dich," her eyes more than once meeting the baron's as the refrain rang through the lofty chamber. The margravine moved uneasily in her carved oak chair, feeling conscious that a mystery was on foot which even her astuteness could not fathom, and when the song ceased there was a significant silence which the elector himself broke by leading the applause.

"The princess sings well," he remarked to the baron meaningly.

"Yes, sir," the baron answered, looking him full in the face, "and with great feeling and true expression."

For a moment the eyes of the two men met, the elector's inquiringly, the baron's contemptuously, yet with a lurking fear in their depths.

"You are an excellent critic, baron," the elector said slowly. "Her serene highness sings with true feeling, as you say. But it is not always wise to express our feelings in public." Then he joined the group gathered around the princess.

To Hederich von Egidy the brilliance and warmth of the superb room where the court was gathered suddenly grew gray and cold. A moment before, intoxicated by the acquiescence of the princess in a scheme ambition alone had prompted, and not the love he had so fervently protested, he had allowed his gratified vanity to betray him. For a moment he stood irresolute beneath the glowing candles on the pier glass, prudence counseling the abandonment of the elopement, ambition urging its attempt. Prudence had conquered when the Countess von Vogel came up to him, and, whispering, "At the private entrance at 12 tonight," began to talk of irrelevant matters. Baron Hederich's courage returned, and catching a glimpse of his handsome face and superb figure in its tight fitting uniform in the mirror his optimistic dreams of his future as the husband of the Princess Irene returned.

"Even if the margrave refuses to support us," he thought, "Irene is rich, and once her husband"— But the countess was asking him a question and his pleasant reflections were interrupted.

The clock in the great square of the Zatunhof had scarcely struck midnight when two veiled and cloaked figures crept through the small door of the private entrance to the palace and as silently entered the waiting carriage which was drawn up in the shadow of the portico. The wheels moved noiselessly over the thick snow, but the rattle of the horses' harness filled the two women with alarm. "We shall be discovered," whispered the countess as the sentry stopped the carriage at the bronze gates of the outer court. "We shall be discovered."

For answer the Princess Irene placed her hand over the trembling woman's mouth and dragged her back into the shadow. "His excellency Prince Schaumann is recalled to Elbersdorf," said the coachman. The sentry hesitated, and the countess almost screamed with terror.

"The password?" the soldier shouted. But before the coachman could reply a ray of light from the guardhouse fell upon the carriage door.

"Pass!" cried the sentry, saluting as he saw the royal arms upon the panel. The massive doors opened slowly, and the carriage rolled swiftly into the snow clad country.

Mile after mile slinned away, and the cold grew more intense. Twice the horses slipped and twice the countess implored her mistress to return. But the princess maintained an absolute silence until, as they were nearing their destination, she said, "I wonder what we shall do if we miss the train?"

"Pray God that we do," moaned the countess from her corner. "I have been a fool."

"No," said the princess, touching her hand, "you have been an angel, for perhaps you have given me happiness instead of a crown." But the countess could not see an odd little smile that played about the princess' mouth.

The frost was so thickly incrusted on the carriage windows that they had no idea they were near the railway station until the horses drew up with a jerk. Muffling themselves closely in their furs, they hurried to the little waiting room, which was empty save for a peasant, whose face was hidden by the lapets of a large fur cap, and who was carefully inspecting the advertisements with which the room was hung. After a few moments of breathless silence, during which the countess could not repress her violent trembling, Baron Hederich von Egidy entered hurriedly, a rush of cold air following him.

"Ah, I have kept you waiting!" he cried, clasping the princess' hands in both his own and frowning at the peasant who stood with his back to them. "My horse fell, and I was delayed. How good of you, Irene! How shall I ever prove my gratitude to you for your sacrifice?"

"By taking the train for Paris, baron, that is due in ten minutes and remaining in that pleasant city," said a voice behind them. And, turning, they both recognized in the peasant the elector of Inselland.

Von Egidy started back with an oath, but the princess made a profound courtesy, saying mockingly, "Since when has your serene highness added the role of detective to your many accomplishments?"

"Since I have found it necessary to protect my honor and yours, madame," was the answer, and the princess flushed and bit her lip.

There was a painful silence, only broken by the unrestrained sobbing of the countess. The baron fidgeted with the cap he had taken off when he recognized the elector and threw imploring glances at the princess, whose eyes were resolutely fixed upon the floor, but her lips were smiling. The elector regarded the baron with open contempt.

"The carriage is waiting," he said at length, offering his arm to the princess, but turning to Baron Hederich she said, "What do you advise one to do?"

"I think, madame, that you had—better return," replied the baron weakly, and to his bewildered mind it seemed that her smiling face was not that of a woman whose brightest hopes had suddenly been shattered.

"Ah, baron," replied the princess amiably, "your advice is sounder than your protestations, I fear!" But a sting lay behind her words, and Von Egidy winced.

Still smiling, the princess took the elector's arm, and the slamming of a carriage door sounding through the still air as the Paris train rumbled in the distance told the baron that his house of cards had tumbled about his feet and that he was an exile.

The return journey to Zatunhof was performed in silence, and it was only when they reached the foot of the grand staircase that the princess spoke. "Is it up or down, sir," she asked flippantly, her foot upon the lowest step, "to the deepest of your dungeons or to my apartments?"

"The Countess von Vogel will conduct you to your rooms, madame," the elector replied coldly, and bowing profoundly he disappeared down a corridor.

* * * * * * *

The next morning a letter was brought to the elector from the Princess Irene asking for an interview, and with a grave face the young monarch immediately went to her boudoir, the Countess von Vogel leaving as he entered.

The princess rose to receive him with a shy awkwardness in her manner that he had never seen before.

"I know you must be thinking very ill of me," she said, looking away from him as he stood with his hand resting upon a table, "and now that everything is over I—I want you to know—that—that—I am not so foolish as I appear to have been."

"I am afraid that I do not grasp your meaning," the elector said coldly.

The princess moved nearer to him, and as she came into the light he saw that her eyes were swollen with weeping.

"It is very hard to tell you," she said, her voice breaking, "you are so cold, but I felt I could not leave Zatunhof without telling you that I never had any intention of eloping with Baron von Egidy."

The elector started. "What was your object, then," he said, adding with a kinder note in his voice, "in allowing matters to go so far?"

The princess blushed, then grew pale. "I cannot tell you," she stammered.

For a moment the elector looked at her intently. Then crossing to her side he took her face between his hands and looked into her eyes. "I think I understand," he said softly, "Irene!" And as he put his arms around her she buried her head on his shoulder, passionate sobs shaking her slender figure.

"I never knew you cared," the princess said later as they were sitting in the window seat. "I—I liked you from the first. You were so different from other men. But you always were so cold, so reserved, and I felt that you would never love me—never."

"And you were so merry, so bright, Irene, that I felt you could never think me anything but a dull and tedious bore, but"—

"Yes, there are a great many 'buts,'" interrupted the princess with a touch of her old gayety, "and I must make my confession. The poor baron was a tool, and when I saw that I could not provoke you by my open interest in him—well, I lost my better sense. His note making an appointment was a terrible shock to my pride, but when I found you were not upon the ice that afternoon I kept it. I had determined to end the matter at once, but catching sight of a peasant cutting down trees I recognized you, and remembering your favorite hobby and disguise I determined to consent to the elopement and to arrange the plans in your hearing simply to see whether you cared for me sufficiently to prevent it. I knew it was madness on my part, for if you had not come"—

"The end in this instance, Irene, justifies the means," said the elector, kissing her, "for if I had not overheard the baron's plan as you intended I should never have known how much you loved me."

"And if you had not loved me," echoed the princess, "you would not have saved me from my folly."

"Yet you played a desperate game."

"Yes, but the stakes were happiness —and you."

"And the baron?" asked the elector playfully.

"Ah," the princess replied, smiling, "he, too, played a desperate game! But he forgot that his opponent was a woman, and a woman in love."—Frank Hird in St. James Budget.

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for years and always with good results," says Mr. W. B. Cooper, of El Rio, Cal. "For small children we find it especially effective." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

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This may sound extravagant, but we can make good every word of it. We also have a large line of other STOVES from the cheapest up.

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SAVE SOMETHING EVERY WEEK,

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The Wilmington Savings and Trust Company,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Capital $25,000. Surplus $10,000.

We Want Your Business, and Therefore Keep Open till 9 O'clock Every Saturday Night.

1.—Your money will be safe from fire or burglars.
2.—You can draw it out when you need it.
3.—It will be earning interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and work ing for you while you are asleep.

☞ We will take pleasure in explaining our system to any man, woman or child, wishing to deposit. je 9 tf

Auction Sale.

THE BALANCE OF THE HEINSBERGER STOCK

OF BOOKS, PICTURES, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, SHEET MUSIC, FANCY GOODS, &c., WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION.

Sale begins Monday, June 20th, at 11 o'clock,

and each day thereafter until entire stock is sold.

C. W. YATES & CO.

je 19 tf

Special Meeting

OF THE

Stockholders of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD CO.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JUNE 21, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company, duly called and held at Room No 16, Chamber of Commerce building, in the city of Baltimore, Md., on Friday, the 17th day of June, 1898, it was

Resolved, That a special meeting of the stockholders of this Company be and the same is hereby called by this Board, to be held at the office of the Company in the city of Florence, South Carolina, on Friday, the 15th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of considering and acting upon the question of securing the surrender of the lease of the railroad and property of this Company now held by the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, and for the further purpose of considering and acting upon the question of the consolidation of this Company with the North Eastern and other railroad companies of South Carolina, under the Act of the General Assembly of South Carolina, entitled, "An Act to incorporate the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company of South Carolina and to authorize the consolidation of certain railroads under that name," approved March 5, 1897, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

JAMES F. POST, JR.,
Je 22 21t Secretary.

A Fresh Supply of All Kinds of Duttenhofer's and Mundell's FINE SHOES

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We invite the Ladies especially to try the Shoes.
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MERCER & EVANS.

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Hay, Oats, Corn, Peas,

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Sugars, Coffee, Flour, Molasses

&c., &c.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Nutt and Mulberry streets.

my 7 tf

Jackson Springs Hotel.

Read Carefully what the Rev. Dr. C. S. Blackwell, Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist Young People's Union of the South, says:

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.,
Nov. 12, 1897.

H. E. Thompson, West End, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—A month ago you sent me a box of the Jackson Springs Water—twelve bottles. You know how fearfully I was suffering with an acute bladder trouble some weeks before. When I reached home I found the water awaiting me. I have rested and drank that water. I am a new man—my old self practically; my appetite restored; and the tenderness in the bladder has disappeared. I think it is a wonderful water. I had been using for weeks before all sorts of lithia water, but the Jackson Springs Water went to the spot.

With profound gratitude, I am,
Yours. Respectfully, &c.,
CALVIN S. BLACKWELL.

The Doctor further says, it is "the best, I think, God has let run out of the earth for afflicted humanity."

This Water is unsurpassed for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration, or any Kidney, Bladder or Stomach Trouble.

Packed for Shipping.

This valuable Water is packed for shipping purposes, one dozen half-gallon bottles to the case. It has permanently cured hundreds who have found it inconvenient to visit the Springs.

For prices and further particulars, address

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SEABOARD AIR LINE — SAL — VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

Schedule in Effect May 29, 1898.

TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:20 p. m., leaves Lumberton 5:15 p.m., Pembroke 5:35 p. m., Maxton 6:13 p. m., Laurinburg 6:32 p. m., Hamlet 6.55 p. m., Wadesboro 8:11 p. m., Monroe 9:19 p. m., Charlotte 10:30 p. m. Connects at Monroe with train 41 for Atlanta, and and at Hamlet with train 403 for Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and pointsNorth.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9 30 a. m., leaves Weldon 11:30 a. m., Raleigh 3:40 p. m., Sanford 5:05 p. m., Hamlet 6:56 p. m., Athens 8:45 a. m., and Atlanta 5:30 a. m.

Train 403—Leaves Washington 4:40 p. m., Richmond 8:56 p. m., Portsmouth 8:45 p. m. leaves Weldon 11:26 p. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Sanford 3:33 a. m., Hamlet 5:07 a. m., Rockingham 5:23 a. m., Wadesboro 5:53 a. m., Monroe 6:43 a. m., Charlotte 7:50 a. m., Lincolnton 10:35 a m., Shelby 11:27 a. m., Rutherfordton 12:50 noon, Athens 1:13 p. m., Atlanta 5:30 p. m.

Train 38—Leaves Atlanta 7:30 p. m., Athens 11:19 p. m., Monroe 6:05 a. m. Leaves Charlotte 9:10 a. m., Monroe 9:55 a. m., Wadesboro 7:01 a m., Hamlet 8:00 a. m., Raleigh 11:25 a. m., Weldon 2:45 p. m.; arrive Portsmouth 5:30 p. m.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:30 a. m. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 a. m., Maxton 9.05 a. m., Pembroke 9:31 a. m., Lumberton 9:53 a. m., Wilmington 12.05 noon.

Train 402—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 m. leaves Athens 3:13 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m. Leaves Rutherfordton 4:35 p. m., arrives Shelby 5:55 p m., Lincolnton 6:56 p m., Charlotte 8:35 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m., Wadesboro 10:31 p. m., Rockingham 11:16 p. m., Hamlet 11:15 p. m., Sanford 1:09 a. m., Raleigh 3:16 a. m., Weldon 4:55 a. m., Portsmouth 7:25 a. m., Richmond 8:20 a. m., Washington 12:31 noon.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 p. m., arrives Gibson 8:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Gibson 6:30 a. m., arrives Hamlet 7:40 a. m.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 a. m., arrives Cheraw 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 p. m., arrives Hamlet 6:20 p. m.

All trains daily except Nos. 17 and 18.

Trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

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H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McKEE, Gen'l Superintendent.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
General Offices Portsmouth Va. Je 10 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

Condensed Schedule

In Effect May 26th, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 DAILY.
Leave Wilmington	7 45 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	10 55 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville	11 08 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	11 19 "
Leave Sanford	12 32 P. M
Leave Climax	2 22 "
Arrive Greensboro	3 06 "
Leave Greensboro	3 10 "
Leave Stokesdale	3 58 "
Leave Walnut Cove	4 32 "
Leave Rural Hall	4 57 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	6 02 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 DAILY.
Leave Mt. Airy	8 40 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 04 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 33 "
Leave tokesdale	11 06 "
Arrive Greensboro	11 55 "
Leave Greensboro	12 13 P. M
Leave Climax	12 43 "
Leave Sanford	2 35 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 50 "
Leave Fayetteville	3 53 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 05 "
Arrive Wilmington	7 10 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4. DAILY.
Leave Bennettsville	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 08 "
Leave Maxton	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 35 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 20 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. DAILY.
Leave Fayetteville	4 33 P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	4 52 "
Leave Red Springs	5 35 "
Arrive Maxton	6 09 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	6 40 A. M.
Leave Climax	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro	9 35 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday
Leave Madison	12 30 P. M.
Leave Stokesdale	1 15 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 "
Leave Greensboro	3 00 "
Leave Climax	3 50 "
Arrive Ramseur	5 30 "

CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
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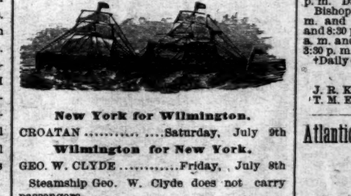

New York for Wilmington.

CROATAN ..... Saturday, July 9th

Wilmington for New York.

GEO. W. CLYDE ..... Friday, July 8th

Steamship Geo. W. Clyde does not carry passengers.

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WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green N. Y
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Mrs. W. E. Mayo

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For the season, where she is prepared to serve her guests as formerly. WATER FROM ARTESIAN WELL. Special rates to families je 2 1m

Thos. W. Greer, Administrator of W. R. Greer, deceased,
vs.
E. J. Greer et al.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, in the above entitled action, the undersigned Commissioner will on the 12th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door, expose for sale to the highest bidder for cash, the following described lot of land, to-wit.: Beginning at the southwestern intersection of Queen and Fourth streets, runs thence southwardly with the western line of Fourth street 66 feet, thence westwardly parallel with Queen street 33 feet, thence northwardly parallel with Fourth street 66 feet to the southern line of Queen street, thence eastwardly with said southern line of Queen street 33 feet to the beginning. DAN. D. CAMERON,
June 13, 1898. Commissioner.
je 14 8t

Special Meeting

OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD CO.

Office of the Secretary of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Co.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JUNE 21ST, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, duly called and held at room No. 18, Chamber of Commerce building in the city of Baltimore, Md., on Friday, the 17th day of June, 1898, it was

Resolved, That a special meeting of the Stockholders of this Company be and the same is hereby called by this Board to be held at the office of the Company in the city of Wilmington, North Carolina, at 11 o'clock A. M. on Monday, the 18th day of July, 1898, to consider such matters as may be brought to the attention of the Stockholders. JAMES F. POST, JR.,
je 21 9t Secretary W. & W. R. R. Co.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Schedule in Effect May 22, 1898

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND

DAILY 9.35 A. M. No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.46 a. m., Warsaw 11.14 a. m., Goldsboro 12:00 a. m., Wilson 12:49 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:30 p. m., Tarboro 2:31 p. m., Weldon 3.35 p. m., Petersburg 5.34 p. m., Richmond 6:40 p. m., Norfolk 5.55 p. m., Washington 11:30 p. m., Baltimore 1:08 a. m., Philadelphia 3:50 a. m., New York 6:53 a. m., †Boston 8:00 p. m.

DAILY 7.15 P. M. No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8:55 p. m., Warsaw 9:10 p. m., Goldsboro 10:10 p. m., Wilson 11.06 p. m., †Tarboro 6:45 a. m., Rocky Mount 11:37 p. m., Weldon 1:48 a. m., †Norfolk 10:15 a. m., Petersburg 3:14 a. m., Richmond 4 a. m., Washington 7:41 a. m. Baltimore 9:02 a. m., Philadelphia 11:25 a. m., New York 2.03 p. m., Boston 9:00 p. m.

DAILY except Sunday 2.25 P. M. No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4:13 p. m., Newbern 5:40 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 3.45 P. M. No. 85—Passenger—Due Lake Wacca maw 4:56 p. m., Chadbourn 5:28. p. m. Marion 6:34 p. m., Florence 7:15 p. m., Sumter 9:32 p. m., Columbia 10:50 p. m., Denmark 6:12 a. m., Augusta 7:35 a. m., Macon 11:15 a. m., Atlanta 12:35 p. m., Charleston 10:50 p. m,. Savannah 1:50 a. m., Jacksonville 7:30 a. m., St. Augustine 10:30 a. m., Tampa 6:00 p. m.

ARRIALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.40 P. M. No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1:00 p. m., *New York 9:00 p. m., Philadelphia 12:05 a m., Baltimore 2:50 a. m., Washington 4:30 a. m., Richmond 9:05 a. m., Petersburg 10:00 a. m., Norfolk 9:10 a. m., Weldon 11:30 a. m., Tarboro 12:29 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:10 p. m., Wilson 2:20 p. m., Goldsboro 3:05 p. m., Warsaw 3:59 p. m., Magnolia 4.12 p. m.

DAILY except Sunday 9.30 A. M. No. 41—Passenger—Leave (Boston 12 night, New York 9:30 a. m, Philadelphia 12:00 p. m., Baltimore 2:25 p. m., Washington 3:46 p. m., Richmond 7:30 p. m., Petersburg 8:12 p. m., †Norfolk 2:20 p. m., Weldon 9:40 p. m., †Tarboro 6:00 p m., Rocky Mount 5:40 a. m. Leave Wilson 6:22 a. m., Goldsboro 7:01 a. m., Warsaw 7.53 a. m., Magnolia 8:05 a. m.

DAILY except Sunday 12.15 P. M. No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9:00 a. m. Jacksonville 10:26 a. m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.20 P. M No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8:10 a. m., Sanford 3:07 p. m., Jacksonville 8:00 p. m., Savannah 1:45 a. m. Charleston 6.35 a. m., Columbia 5.45 a. m., Atlanta 7:50 a. m., Macon 9:00 a. m., Augusta 2:30 p. m., Denmark 4:17 p. m., Sumter 6

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1898.

ADVICES FROM DEWEY.

Arrival of Cruiser Charleston and Transports at Manilla—Ladrone Islands Captured.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Navy Department to-day made public the following cablegram from Admiral Dewey:

Hong Kong, July 4, Cavite July 1. Three transports and the Charleston arrived yesterday. The Charleston captured Guam, Ladrone islands, on June 21st. No resistance. Brought Spanish officers from the garrison, six officers and 54 men to Manila. On June 29th the Spanish gun vessel Leyte came out of a river near Manila and surrendered to me, having exhausted ammunition and food in repelling attacks by insurgents. She had on board 52 officers and 94 men, naval and military.

[Signed] "DEWEY."

KONG KONG, July 4.—The United States dispatch boat Zafiro, which arrived here early this morning from Cavite with the report that the Americans arrived on June 30th, reports also that Admiral Dewey, when the Zafiro left on July 1st, was planning to attack Manila with the fleet and troops on July 4th.

In addition to the Spanish governor of the Ladrones, the Charleston brought fifty soldiers as prisoners of war to Cavite.

The gunboat Hugh McCullough captured the Spanish gunboat Leyte. Admiral Dewey offered to parole the crew, but they declined because they feared to be court-martialed and shot.

Captain Concha, late commander of the Spanish third class unprotected cruiser Don Antonio de Ulloa, which was sunk at the battle of Cavite, commands at Malate fort, with 400 sailors. A thousand mixed troops are camped about half a mile south. The insurgents apparently, the Zafiro reports, fear to leave the river.

MADRID, July 4, 6 P. M.—An official dispatch from Santiago de Cuba says:

"Admiral Cervera's fleet sustained for an hour the fire of the American fleet. It then disappeared westward, followed by the American squadron. We lost two torpedo boat destroyers."

The dispatch then announces as follows:

To General Shafter's demand for the surrender of the city, expiring at 10 o'clock the next morning, the Spanish commander replied:

"It is my duty that orders me to defend the place to the end."

The ministers on leaving the cabinet council said they new nothing of Admiral Cervera's squadron further than the dispatches revealed.

Lieutenant Correa, minister of war, said he believed Admiral Cervera had gone to Havana.

MORE SHIPS DESTROYED.

A Spanish Gunboat and Another Warship. Torpedo Boat and Three Gunboats Disabled by Americans.

[Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press.]

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 2, via Kingston, Ja., 11.55 P. M., July 3.—On the morning of July 1st the Hist, Hornet and Wampatuck destroyed a Spanish gunboat near Cape Cruz. On the afternoon of the same day these members of the mosquito fleet destroyed another war vessel at Manzanillo. At the latter place a hot engagement ensued between the three small American craft and nine Spanish vessels, supported by land batteries and troops ashore. One large Spanish torpedo boat was disabled, three Spanish gunboats were seriously injured and a pontoon full of Spanish troops was sunk, the enemy escaping in boats.

The Hornet was temporarily disabled, but the only casualties on the American side were three men slightly scalded by escaping steam.

The Spanish loss in troops and sailors is believed to be large. The Hist, Hornet and Wampatuck returned to Santiago de Cuba and were sent to Guantanamo to-day for repairs.

Rear Admiral Sampson warmly congratulated Lieutenants L. Young, J. M. Helm, and C. W. Jungen, the commanders, respectively, of the Hist, Hornet and Wampatuck, for their bravery and the successful tackling of such superior force.

SPANISH GENERAL KILLED.

Shafter's Demand for Surrender Still Being Considered by the Spanish Commander.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Gen. Miles has received the following telegram from Gen. Shafter, dated Palaya del Este, July 3:

"*Headquarters Fifth Army Corps*—Killed a Spanish general in affair at Caney and a large number of officers. A few officers and men are still unburied. Gen. Linares' arm is broken. My demand for surrender of Santiago is still being considered by the Spanish authorities. Pando has arrived near the break in the railroad with his advance. I think he will be stopped."

Also the following from Adjutant General Wagner, at the same time and place:

"Pando six miles north, with 5,000 men. Garcia opposes with 3,000. Lawton can support Garcia and prevent the junction."

THE NEWS IN MADRID.

Rejoicing Over Cervera's Leaving Santiago—Camara's Squadron.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MADRID, July 4.—Thunder storms, very heavy and causing fatalities, have partially interrupted telegraphic communication and only meagre news is published.

There is great rejoicing over Admiral Cervera's quitting the harbor of Santiago, but there is an under-current of great anxiety as to his fate.

It is considered preferable that he should even succumb to Admiral Sampson's superior forces than remain to be sunk by General Shafter's artillery.

General Blanco cables as follows: "No details have been received as to the naval fight, but it is rumored that Admiral Cervera reached a port of southern Cuba."

It is officially announced that the last vessel of Admiral Camara's squadron have passed the Suez canal.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

DESTRUCTION OF CERVERA'S FLEET

It Attempted to Escape From Santiago Harbor Sunday Morning Last.

EVERY VESSEL DESTROYED.

American Loss One Man Killed and Two Wounded—Several Hundred of the Enemy Killed and Cervera and 1,600 of His Men Captured.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The Secretary of the Navy has received the following:

"*Playa, via Hayti, 3.15 A. M., July 4*, Siboney, July 3.—To Secretary of the Navy—The fleet under my command offers the nation as a Fourth of July present the destruction of the whole of Cervera's fleet. It attempted to escape at 9.30 A. M. and at 2 P. M. the last—the Cristobal Colon—has run ashore sixty miles west of Santiago, and has let down her colors. The Infanta Maria Teresa, Almirante Oquendo and Vizcaya, were forced ashore, burned and blown up within twenty miles of Santiago. The Furor and Pluton were destroyed within four miles of the port. Our loss, one killed and two wounded; enemy's loss probably several hundred from gunfire, explosions and drowning. About 1,300 prisoners, including Admiral Cervera. The man killed was George H. Ellis, chief yeoman of the Brooklyn. SAMPSON."

Fleet Completely Destroyed.

[Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press.]

TEN MILES WEST OF THE ENTRANCE OF THE HARBOR OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 3, 4 P. M., by the Associated Press dispatch boat Wanda to Port Antonio, Ja., July 4, via Kingston, Ja., July 4, 4.45 A. M.—Admiral Cervera's fleet, consisting of the armed cruisers Cristobal Colon, Almirante Oquendo, Infanta Teresa and Vizcaya and two torpedo-boat destroyers, the Furor and the Pluton, which had been held in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba for six weeks past by the combined squadrons of Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley, lies to-day at the bottom of the Caribbean sea, off the southern coast of Cuba. The Spanish admiral is a prisoner of war of the auxiliary gunboat Gloucester (formerly J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht Corsair), and 1,000 to 1,500 other Spanish officers and sailors, all who escaped the frightful carnage caused by the shells from the American warships, are also held prisoners of war by the United States navy. The American victory is complete and according to the best information obtainable at this time the American vessels were practically untouched and only one man killed, though the ships were subjected to the heavy fire of the Spaniards all the time the battle lasted.

Admiral Cervera

made as gallant a dash for liberty and for the preservation of his ships, this morning, as has ever occurred in the history of naval warfare in the face of overwhelming odds. With nothing before him but inevitable destruction or surrender if he remained any longer in the trap in which the American fleet held him, he made a bold dash from the harbor at the time the Americans least expected him to do so, and fighting every inch of his way, even when his ship was ablaze and sinking, tried to escape the doom which was written on the muzzle of every American gun trained upon his vessels. The Americans saw him the moment he left the harbor and commenced their work of destruction immediately. For an hour or two they followed the Spaniards to the westward along the shore line, sending shot after shot into their blazing hulls, tearing great holes in their steel sides and covering their decks with the blood of the killed and wounded. At no time did the Spaniards show any indication that they intended to do otherwise than to fight to the last.

Would Not Surrender.

They showed no signals to surrender even when their ships commenced to sink and the great clouds of smoke pouring from their sides showed they were on fire. But they turned their vessels toward the shore, less than a mile away and ran them on the beach and rocks, where their destruction was soon completed. The officers and men on board then escaped to the shore as well as they could, with the assistance sent from the boats sent from the American men-of-war and threw themselves upon the mercy of their captors, who not only extended to them the gracious hand of American chivalry but sent them a guard to protect them from the murderous bands of Cuban soldiers hiding in the bush on the hillside, eager to rush down and attack the unarmed, defeated, but valorous foe. One after another the Spanish ships became the victims of the awful rain of shells which the American battleships, cruisers and gunboats poured upon them, and two hours after the first of the fleet had started out of Santiago harbor their cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers were lying on the shore, ten or fifteen miles west of Morro Castle, pounding to pieces, smoke and flame pouring from every part of them and covering the entire coast line with a mist which could be seen for miles.

Heavy Explosions

of ammunition occurred every few minutes, sending curls of dense white smoke a hundred feet in the air and causing a shower of broken iron and steel to fall in the water on every side.

The bluffs on the coast line echoed with the roar of every explosion and the Spanish vessels sank deeper and deeper into the sand or else the rocks ground their hulls to pieces as they rolled or pitched forward or sideways with every wave that washed upon them from the open sea.

Admiral Cevera escaped to the shore in a boat sent by the Gloucester to the assistance of the Infanta Maria Teresa, and as soon as he touched the beach he surrendered himself and his command to Lieutenant Morton, and asked to be taken on board the Gloucester, which was the only American vessel near him at the time, with several of his officers, including the captain of the flagship. The Spanish Admiral, who was wounded in the arm, was taken to the Gloucester and was received at the gangway by her commander, Lieutenant Commander Richard Wainwright, who grasped the hand of the gray-bearded Admiral, and said to him: "I congratulate you, sir, upon having made as gallant a fight as was ever witnessed on the sea." Lieutenant Commander Wainwright then placed his cabin at the disposal of the Spanish officers. At that time the Spanish flagship and four other Spanish vessels had been aground and burning for two hours, and the only one of the escaping fleet which could not be seen at this point was

The Cristobal Colon.

But half a dozen curls of smoke far down on the western horizon showed the fate that was awaiting her. The Cristobal Colon was the fastest of the Spanish ships and she soon obtained a lead over the others after leaving the harbor and escaped the effects of the shots which destroyed the other vessels. She steamed away at great speed with the Oregon, New York, Brooklyn and several other shihs in pursuit, all of them firing at her constantly and receiving fire themselves from her after guns. There was no possibility whatever for her escape and while her fate is not definitely known at this hour, it can be readily imagined from the words of Captain Evans, of the Iowa, who returned from the westward with 340 prisoners from the Vizcaya just as the Associated Press dispatch boat was leaving the Spanish flagship. In answer to an inquiry, he shouted through the megaphone: "I left the Cristobal Colon far to the westward an hour ago and the Oregon was giving her hell. She has undoubtedly gone down with the others and we will have a Fourth of July celebration in Santiago to-morrow."

No American Ships Struck.

Captain Evans, who had been in the thick of the engagement up to the time he took the Vizcaya's officers and crew from the shore, said that to the best of his knowledge not one American ship had been struck.

The torpedo boat Ericsson, which also returned from the westward at about the same time, made a similar report, saying it was believed no man was injured on board the American ships, though another report had it that one man was killed on board the Brooklyn, which could not be verified as this dispatch was sent.

There is no means of telling now what the Spanish loss was, but it is believed to have been very heavy, as the prisoners in custody report their decks were strewn with dead and wounded in great numbers, and besides there is a statement that many bodies could be seen fastened to pieces of wreckage floating in the sea after the fight was over. A large number of the Spanish wounded were removed to the American ships.

There can be no doubt that Admiral Cervera's plan to escape from Santiago harbor was entirely unexpected by Admiral Sampson, and the best evidence of this is the fact that when the Spanish vessels were seen coming out of the harbor the flagship New York was seven miles away, steaming to the eastward towards Juragua, the military base, nine miles east of Morro. The New York was out of the fight altogether at every stage, but she immediately put about and followed the others.

Spaniards Beached Their Ships.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The New York *Herald* has received from its correspondent at Santiago the following details of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet:

Three of the Spanish cruisers that were bottled up in Santiago harbor and two torpedo boat destroyers, were pounded into helpless hulks by the guns of Admiral Sampson's fleet on Sunday in a vain attempt to escape from the harbor. The vessels were beached in a last effort to save as many of the lives of the crews as possible.

Admiral Cervera, on board the Cristobal Colon, headed his fleet in the attempt to get away at about half-past 9 o'clock. So little were the Americans expecting the dash that the flagship New York was cruising up the coast to the east and returned only in time to see the finish of the fight and to fire a shot or two at the torpedo boat destroyers.

The Iowa, Indiana, Oregon, Massachusetts, Texas, Brooklyn and the converted yacht Gloucester, formerly the Corsair, formed in position to give battle as soon as the Colon was sighted rounding the wreck of the Merrimac. The American vessels did not open fire at once; they waited until Cervera's ships were out of the range of Morro's guns before giving battle. Cervera headed to the west, the Colon in the lead, followed by the Vizcaya and Oquendo and the destroyers, all firing rapidly.

Spanish Gunnery Poor.

All of the American battleships opened fire at once and the Spanish were soon in a hurricane of shot and shell, but the Colon kept on bravely till, when about ten miles westward of Morro Castle, Admiral Cervera turned his vessel to the shore and beached her. She was blazing in a score of places, but her guns kept at work and the white flag never showed until she was completely disabled. The Oquendo and Vizcaya were opposed to the Iowa, Texas and Indiana, and went down to defeat with fearful swiftness, covering only about half the distance made by the Colon before their captains ran them ashore. Their crews fought with desperate bravery, but their courage was no match for the courage of our men, added to their superb gunnery.

The most dramatic feature of the battle was the contest between the torpedo-boat destroyers and the Gloucester. The latter was struck several times, and is the only American vessel reported damaged. At first the Gloucester fired upon them with her six-pounders, but they ran past her and engaged the battleships. Finding the fire too hot, they turned and attacked the Gloucester again, until both destroyers were afire and had to be beached. Their crews threw themselves into the surf to save their lives. Just before this, the New York came up and assisted in giving the finishing blow to the destroyers.

There was explosion after explosion from the beached vessels.

It was at first reported that Admiral Cervera was dead, but this was afterward denied.

Congratulations From the President.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The following message was sent to Admiral Sampson by the Presidetn:

"*To Admiral Sampson, Playa del Este*—You have the gratitude and congratulations of the whole American people. Convey to your noble officers and crews through whose valor new honors have been added to the Americans, the greatful thanks and appreciation of the nation.

(Signed) "WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

The Killed, Wounded and Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, July 4—At 11:25 to-night the Navy Department posted the appended translation of a cipher cablegram received from Commodore Watson. It is similar to that received to-day from Admiral Sampson, but contains the additional information that 350 Spaniards were killed or drowned, 160 wounded and 1,600 captured. Commodore Watson's dispatch follows:

"*Playa del Este, July 3.*—At 9:30 A. M., the Spanish squadron, seven in all, including one gunboat, came out of Santiago in column and was totally destroyed within an hour, excepting the Cristobal Colon, which was chased forty-five miles to the westward by the commander-in-chief, Brooklyn, Oregon, and Texas, surrendering to the Brooklyn, but was beached to prevent sinking.

None of our officers or men was injured, except on board the Brooklyn, chief yeoman Ellis was killed and one man wounded. Admiral Cervera and all commanding officers, excepting of the Oquendo, about seventy other officers and 1,600 men are prisoners. About 350 killed or drowned and 160 wounded; the latter being cared for on the Solace and Olivette. Have just arrived off Santiago in the Marblehead to take charge, while the commander-in-chief is looking out for the Cristobal Colon.

(Signed) "WATSON."

WILL BOMBARD SANTIAGO CITY.

General Shafter Demands Unconditional Surrender of the City.

TIME UP AT NOON TO-DAY.

Action Delayed to Permit Removal of Women and Children and Citizens of Foreign Countries to Places of Safety.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

WASHIONTON, July 4.—Following is is the correspondence of General Shafter demanding the surrender of Santiago:

"*Playa del Este, July 4, 1898.—Hon. A. L, Alger, Secretary of War, Washington:*

"*Headquarters, Fifth Army Corps, July 3.*—The following is my demand for the surrender of the city of Santiago:

"'Headquarters, U. S. Forces, Near San Juan River, July 3, 1898, 8.30 A. M.—To the Commanding General of the Spanish Forces, Santiago de Cuba: Sir—I shall be obliged, unless you surrender, to shell Santiago de Cuba. Please inform the citizens of foreign countries and all women and children, that they should leave the city before 10 o'clock A. M.

"'Very respectfully,

"'Your obedient servant,

"'W. R. SHAFTER,

"'Maj. Gen. U. S. A.'

"Following is the Spanish reply, which Colonel Dorst has just returned, at 6.30 P. M.

"'*Santiago de Cuba, 2 P. M., July 3, 1898*—His Excellency, the general commanding forces of U. S., San Juan river.

"'Sir—I have the honor to reply to your communication of to-day, written at 8.30 A. M., and received at 1 P. M., demanding the surrender of this city, and, on the contrary case, announcing to me that you will bombard this city; and that I advise the foreign women and children that they must leave the city before to-morrow morning. It is my duty to say to you that this city will not surrender; that I will inform the foreign consuls and inhabitants of the contents of your message. Very respectfully,

"'JOS. TORAL,

"'Commander-in-chief, fourth corps.'

"The British, Portugese, Chinese and Nowegian consuls have come to my line with Colonel Dorst. They ask if non-combatants can occupy the town of Caney and railroad points, and ask until 10 o'clock of the fifth instant before the city is fired on.

"They claim that there are between 15,000 and 20,000 people—many of them old—who will leave. They ask if they can supply them with food, which I cannot do for want of transportation to Caney, which is fifteen miles from my landing. The following is my reply:

"'The Commanding General Spanish forces, Santiago de Cuba: Sir—In consideration of the request of the consuls and officers in your city for delay in carrying out my intention to fire on the city, and in the interest of the poor women and children who will suffer very greatly by their hasty and enforced departure from the city, I have the honor to announce that I will delay such action, solely in their interest, until noon of the fifth, provided, during the interval, your forces make no demonstration whatever upon those of my own.

"'I am, with great respect,

"'Your obedient servant,

"'W. R. SHAFTER, Maj. Gen'l U. S. A.

[Signed]- "SHAFTER,

"Major-General Commanding."

Shafter Demands Surrender.

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ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT DANDY, Sunday, July 3:10 P. M., Via Port Antonio, Jamaica and Kingston, July 4, 12:45 P. M.—General Shafter to-day demanded an instant and unconditional surrender of Santiago de Cuba.

The Spanish commander curtly and emphatically refused. The American general in sending his demand warned all foreign residents out of the city before 10 o'clock to-morrow morning (July 4th) at which hour the bombardment would, he said, begin.

The only notice General Linares took was that no Cubans would be permitted to leave to-morrow.

This evening Lieutenant Colonel Astor, of General Shafter's staff, was informed by a courier that the Spanish generals were considering terms of surrender. The courier's report, however, is altogether unconfirmed and is discredited by General Shafter.

Situation Changed.

To-night the men are anxious for a general engagement on the Fourth of July, but the officers do not expect it. The general belief is that the crushing of Admiral Cervera's fleet entirely changes the situation, now that Admiral Sampson can enter the harbor and the army and navy can make a combined attack on the city. It is not believed that General Shafter will make a decisive move until that question is definitely settled.

Admiral Sampson and General Shafter had arranged for a conference this morning and an escort of cavalry was at the dock here awaiting Admiral Sampson and his staff. Admiral Cervera's dash for liberty, compelled the New York to leave the harbor and rush to the scene of conflict. The conference was interrupted to wipe out the Spanish fleet, but will doubtless be resumed.

General Pando, with five thousand reinforcements, reached Santiago at noon to-day, General Calixto Garcia refusing to make an effort to stop him, saying that the Spanish force was too large for him to engage.

The army is half mad with delight over the crushing of the Spanish fleet.

PANDO AT SANTIAGO.

Officials Advised of His Arrival With 5,000 Men.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Several messages were received by the War Department to-night from General Shafter but no information concerning the contents was made public. When the dispatch announcing the arrival of General Pando with a force of 5,000 men at Santiago was exhibited at the department it was ascertained that the department was already in possession of the fact, indicating that the officials had received confirmation of the press dispatches.

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The pleasant flavor, gentle action, and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

SATURDAY'S WORK AT SANTIAGO.

Four Batteries of Artillery Bombarding the San Juan Quarter of the Town.

LAWTON'S TROOPS ENGAGED.

Spanish Losses Estimated at 3,000 Killed and Wounded—Over 2,000 Prisoners Taken—No Attempt to Force the Fighting.

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ON THE HILL, NEAR EL PASO, before Santiago de Cuba, Saturday, July 2, 5 P. M., via Port Antonio, Jamaica.—Four batteries of artillery, which were placed in position this morning, began the day with bombarding the San Juan quarter of Santiago and the Spanish position in front of our right. After a quarter of an hour's shelling General Lawton's troops, which had been reinforced, pressed forward upon the enemy, pouring in an exceedingly hot fire, which was continued during the greater part of the afternoon.

It is not the intention to force the fighting before to-morrow, the present plan being to turn the Spanish left, taking the whole line in an enfilade and thus obtain a speedy entrance in the upper end of the city.

Admiral Sampson's heavy guns thundered at intervals all the forenoon and the American shells were seen to explode with tremendous force and loud detonations beyond San Juan barracks, over which numerous Red Cross flags were flying.

The concentration of the American batteries on what is now dubbed Grimes' hill, near our left center, was the result of a blunder made last night in posting our guns so near the Spanish infantry entrenchments that they could not be properly supported. The idea of a cross artillery fire was perforce abandoned, but the position occupied by the batteries on our right was not relinquished.

The rifle firing at that point at one time was as heavy as anywhere along the line yesterday.

The Spaniards kept up volley firing for fully an hour, but the deliberate spacing of our own shots showed that our men, as usual, were cool and effective in their work. Later Admiral Cervera's fleet in the harbor succeeded in getting an approximate range angle of our advance on the left and sent in many heavy shells which exploded close to the entrenchments.

It was realized late yesterday that we might have hard fighting to-day in order to maintain this advanced position around the large blockhouse, or so called fort. Strong entrenchments were thrown up there during the night

Over Two Thousand Prisoners.

Thus far to-day the Spanish infantry have let these works severely alone. Near this position two hundred Spanish soldiers and sixty-two officers were captured this morning. Both these and the two thousand prisoners taken yesterday on the right were marched to the rear during the forenoon. The expression on all their faces was exceedingly sullen.

The rumor that one prisoner turned upon a lieutenant of the Tenth cavalry who had just turned him over to the guard and stabbed him, the guard taking immediate vengeance for the dastardly deed by felling the Spaniard with a bullet, is not confirmed.

Spanish Warfare.

There are many evidences of disloyal methods of warfare upon the part of the Spaniards yesterday. One of their batteries was masked by a blockhouse over which the Red Cross flag was flying and the road leading from General Shafter's quarters, on the Rio Sevilla, to the front, has been for two days infested at various points by sharpshooters who fired deliberately upon our wounded. It was supposed that they had stolen through our lines on the right, taking refuge in the hospital.

In the trenches captured by us many shells and explosive cartridges have been found.

Spanish Loss Heavy.

The impression appears to be well founded that the Spanish losses will probably amount to three thousand killed and wounded. The losses of the Spaniards are much heavier than ours. In some of the trenches the corpses lay in unbroken lines, and occasionally two or three deep.

It was not General Shafter's intention to attempt a general assault on the Spaniards to-day, unless our bombardment and General Lawton's oblique fire on our right developed an exceptional opportunity. The morning orders were to confine our principal operations to the defence of the positions we have taken and reinforcements for the whole line were sent forth early in the forenoon. The Second regular infantry was sent to the right, the Ninth Massachusetts to the left and the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan to the centre, in all about two thousand fresh troops.

The formation of the line to-day is as follows: Gen. Lawton on the right, Gen. Kent on the right centre, Gen. Wheeler on the left centre and Gen. Bates on the left.

The Cuban Force.

Gen. Garcia's main insurgent force is thrown out to the right. Gen. Lawton sent a message to Gen. Shafter later in the afternoon, saying he was in possession of several fine positions for planting batteries to dominate both the city and the outer fortifications of the port. Gen. Shafter says Gen. Pando has not yet arrived at Santiago de Cuba, and that Gen. Garcia is expected to stop him and has been asked to do so at all hazards.

As the correspondent is about to leave with this dispatch for the sea coast heavy fighting has been resumed at our right. The sharp cracking of the Spanish volleys alternate with the steady business-like discharges of our infantry. It is understood that we have gained there a substantial advantage, commanding the Spanish flanks.

A German newspaper correspondent named Ring, was arrested by order of General Shafter last evening, on the charge of being a spy in the pay of the Spaniards.

Our Killed and Wounded.

The safest estimate of the killed and wounded in yesterday's fight places it at nearly 1,000. Fourteen men died in the hospital last night and this morning.

There is likely to be a great deal said about the treatment of the foreign military attaches during this campaign. Some of them have not been supplied with mounts, tents or attendants, contrary to the usage of the European military authorities.

Sampson to be Advanced.

It has been Acting Admiral Sampson for some time, but that it will be Admiral Sampson in fact as well as in name, is the prevailing feeling in naval circles as a result of the victory reported by the American admiral. Shortly after the war broke out, Captain Sampson was made acting admiral in order to give him a rank fitting his command, although his actual naval rank remained at captain. By a singular coincidence his rank was advanced to-day to that of commodore, owing to the retirement of Admiral Kirkland. In the event of his now being made an admiral, it would advance him over the ten commodores making up the list of that grade and would place him just below that very famous hero of the war, Admiral Dewey. It is, of course, purely conjectural so far, but it is a conjecture which receives such common acceptance in naval quarters that it is most likely to be realized.

The Release of Hobson

and the other heroes of the Merrimac incident is likely to be another result of the events transpiring to-day. It may now come about either by the surrender of the city, which would include that of Hobson and other American prisoners there, or else by the exchange of Hobson for Admiral Cervera or some other high ranking general naval official.

Good Work of the Gloucester.

The Gloucester steamed after them when they appeared and chased them to a point five miles west of Morro pouring shot after shot into them all the time. Her efforts bore abundant fruit, for to her belongs the credit for the destruction of both of the destroyers. She fired 1,400 shots during the chase and it was not long before both destroyers were on fire and partly disabled. Notwithstanding this, they both returned the Gloucester's fire and a rain of small shells fell all around the yacht. The Furor evidently determined that she would not stand the fire any longer and she put about and headed back for Santiago. Then the Gloucester simply smothered her with shots from her rapid fire guns and running like the wind, forced her to turn around and again head westward. Smoke commenced to rise from the Furor's sides and she put in towards the shore. Before she had gone far what was left of her crew abandoned her and took to the boats, reaching the shore later. By that time she was a mass of flames and was drifting about helpless. The Pluton was in the same distressed condition and was also headed for the shore, running up along side of a low bluff, where she soon pounded to pieces and finally broke in two completely.

A TERRIBLE TORNADO.

Seven Persons Killed and 50 to 125 Seriously Injured—Cottages and Hotels Wrecked.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

HAMPTON, N. H., July 4.—A tornado struck a section of Hampton beach at 3.15 o'clock to-day, causing immense damage to beach property and great loss of life.

The tornado touched the beach at a place about half a mile north of Whittier's Hotel, and cut a swath 100 yards wide in a westerly direction, moving in rotary shape until it passed out to sea. In a short time twenty cottages were torn down and several small hotels completely wrecked. The greatest loss of life and injury came with the demolition of the old skating rink, near Levitt's, a single-story structure of wood, 500 by 100 feet in size. Here from fifty to 125 persons were seriously injured, an unknown number slightly wounded and seven killed.

A yacht owned by Captain Frank Mudd, of this place, was sailing off the beach and was in the path of the storm. In it were nine persons, and of those five were drowned.

CHEERING AT THE FRONT.

The Band Played "The Star-Spangled Banner" at News of Destruction of the Spanish Fleet.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The War Department has posted the following from General Shafter:

"*Playa, July 4, Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, Near Santiago.*—When the news of the disaster to the Spanish fleet reached the front, which was during the truce, a regimental band that had managed to keep its instruments on the line, played 'The Star-Spangled Banner' and 'There'll be a hot time in the old town to-night.' Men cheering from one end of the line to the other. Officers and men, without even shelter tents, have been soaking for five days in the afternoon rains, but all are happy.

[Signed] "SHAFTER."

IN THE SENATE.

Hawaiian Annexation — Announcement of Sampson's Victory.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—In the Senate to day Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, began his speech in opposition to Hawaiian annexation. At noon Senator Turpie, of Indiana, read the declaration of independence. During the session a large number of pension bills were passed. The Associated Press dispatch conveying Admiral Sampson's cablegram telling of the capture of the Spanish fleet was read by the clerk. At the conclusion of the good news all Senators and occupants of the galleries joined in the applause which was prolonged. The chair refrained for once from any effort to check a demonstration of approval in the Senate chamber. At 4:55 o'clock the Senate went into executive session and at 5:15 P. M., adjourned.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Summary of Games Played Yesterday by the Clubs.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Chicago—Chicago, 2; Cleveland; 11. Second game, Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 3.

Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 9; St. Louis, 1. Second game, Pittsburg, 7; St. Louis, 12.

Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 9; Louisville, 4. Second game, Cincinnati, 11; Louisville, 0.

Washington—Washington, 3; Brooklyn, 4. Second game, Washington, 9; Brooklyn, 5.

Baltimore—Baltimore, 12; Philadelphia, 5. Second game, Baltimore, 9; Philadelphia, 2.

New York—New York, 5; Boston, 6. Second game, New York, 3; Boston, 10.

It is reported in Shanghai, on good authority, that Germany has arranged a concession for a port in the Philippines, sate-dating the present situation there.

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THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cent per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY.

GREAT REJOICING IN WASHINGTON.

A Fourth of July Such as Has Not Been Known in the Nation's History.

MANY STARTLING EVENTS.

Annihilation of Cervera's Squadron. Demand for Surrender of Santiago. Capture of Ladrone Islands. Arrival of Charleston.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The complete annihilation of the Spanish squadron at Santiago and the capture of the Spanish Admiral Cevera with 1,600 prisoners; the demand by General Shafter for the surrender of Santiago by 12 o'clock to-morrow on pain of bombardment; word from Admiral Dewey that the Ladrone islands have been captured; that a Spanish gunboat had surrendered; that a hundred or more Spanish officers and men were taken, and that our first Philippine expedition had landed—this is in part the thrilling record of such a Fourth of July as has not been known since the bells of independence hall rang out the tidings of American freedom. It was a day when one momentous event followed another in constant and rapid succesion, each hour bringing forth some new feature more startling than what had gone before. The climax came, when, amid the wildest cheering, which fairly shook the great War, State and Navy building, Admiral Sampson's dispatch announcing his glorious victory and the entire destruction of the Spanish fleet was given to the public.

The White House was naturally the focal point of the enthusiasm and stirring activity which marked official Washington. It was the busiest day the President has had since the war began. Conference followed conference with the heads of the military and naval departments; high officers of the service came and went in a constant and steady stream and as each hour brought its added lustre to the American arms the crowd of officials increased. The President had not a moment's respite. Telegrams came and went without cessation and the historic old mansion presented a scene such as has not been paralleled since the momentous hours of the civil war.

The Story of the Day

is best told in the series of official dispatches, each bearing date of July 4th, from Sampson, from Shafter and from Dewey. Stirring as they all are, that of Sampson was accorded the honor of chief importance, not only for the immediate results secured, but also from the effects of this crushing defeat in weakening the defences of the city of Santiago, and in dealing Spain such a staggering blow that she is left practically without a navy.

Although brief, Admiral Sampson's dispatch tells of fearful destruction. It not only disclosed the tremendous powers of the American fleet, but it again displayed the strange immunity which the American sailors have in the midst of death and carnage. That but one of our sailors have been killed in an engagement of this magnitude, is without parallel in naval annals, save that other paralled record which Dewey made at Manila.

With the Spanish destroyed,

The Way Is Partly Cleared

for the advance of the American squadron into the harbor of Santiago. If Cervera's armored cruisers could cross the mine field and clear the Merrimac at the entrance of the harbor, the American ships can follow the same course. There are the inner fortifications and island forts still to be reduced, but they have passed through a baptism of fire recently and are little more than ruins. Thus with Shafter's guns thundering on Santiago on land and Sampson on the harbor, the fall of the city is assured beyond further question. The authorities here, military and naval, say that Santiago has already made its best fight, and that its occupation is only a question of time, and very brief time.

General Shafter's strong position was shown in his dispatch. The first made public during the day stated that his lines completely surrounded the town from the bay on the north to San Juan river on the south, leaving the city thus enveloped by a stretch of water on one side and a stretch of frowning American guns on the other. In another dispatch General Shafter epitomized the strength of his position by saying: "I feel that I am

Master of the Situation

and can hold the enemy for any length of time." In another dispatch General Shafter states that his demand for the surrender of Santiago is still being considered by the Spanish authorities which indicates that the refusal of the Spanish commander to capitulate was not final. In any event, 12 o'clock on Tuesday marks the limit of Shafter's concession and if Santiago has not capitulated at that hour, the great siege guns now brought to the front and in position, backed by the batteries of lighter field pieces, will begin their work of destruction.

The pressing need of reinforcing Shafter is no longer felt, now that the Spanish fleet is out of the way. A considerable number of men, however, are already on the way and others will follow.

The Expedition to Spain.

The changed naval situation will bring no abatement in the activity of the authorities here in carrying the war directly home to Spain. There is renewed determination to get Commodore Watson's eastern squadron away at the earliest moment, for the double purpose of striking a blow at the coast towns of Spain and of pursuing Admiral Camara's fleet, which has halted at the entrance of the Suez canal. Secretary Long made the official statement to-day that the fleet would sail at the earliest possible moment, and although he did not go into details as to its purpose it is well understood that it will devote its attention to the Spanish coast and to Camara. The destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago relieves Admiral Sampson from surveillance of this squadron, and he can readily spare the ships intended for the attack on the Spanish coast.

The Situation at Night.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The War Department to-day gave out the following:

"*Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, near Santiago, July 3.*—To-night my lines completely surround the town from the bay on the north of the city to a point on San Juan river on the south. The enemy holds from the west end of San Juan river at its mouth up the railroad to the city. General Pando I find to-night is some distance away and will not get into Santiago. "SHAFTER."

A horse procession was organized in Charlotte and paraded the streets last night in celebration of the victory at Santiago. The procession was led by a band drum corps and carryed numerous American flags.

WILL PURSUE THE WAR.

Premier Sagasta Says the Spaniards in Cuba Will Not Yield.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, July 4.—A special dispatch from Madrid quotes Premier Sagasta as saying, in an interview, that he thought the Americans would "get the reinforcements they required which would enable them to take Santiago de Cuba."

The Premier is said to have added: "Though the American warships may destroy our squadron in the harbor yet we will pursue the war. There are in Cuba 100,000 men ready to die in its defence, but they will not yield."

ORDERED TO SAVANNAH.

Two Troopships to Take on Board Several Thousand Men.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The *Tribune* will to-morrow print the following: "The first two of the seven troopships secured by the government from the Atlantic Transport Company, the Mohawk and the Mississippi, have received their sailing orders after having been equipped for their new work. They will go directly to Savannah and there take on board several thousand men ordered to that city from Tampa, who will be carried directly to Santiago de Cuba to reinforce Gen. Shafter.

MANY PERSONS DROWNED.

Excursion Steamer Sunk Near Salem, Massachusetts.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 4.—The steamer Surf City, while on her trip over from Salem Willows, was struck by a squall at 6 o'clock and sunk about a quarter of a mile off her wharf here. There were about sixty persons on board at the time and a large number were rescued by boats from the shore. It is believed that a score were drowned. A number